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Washington D. C.
June 17th 1863.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase,
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sir,

Will you please place the sum of Five Thousand Dollars $5,000 to my credit with the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States at New York, and charge the same to the appropriation for Legislative expenses of the Territory of Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1864.

The funds to be used in payment for stationery, blanks, and whatever else may be needed for the use of the Legislature, and the expenses of transporting the same to the Territory.

I am Sir
Your obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick.
Secretary of the Territory.

Washington D. C. June 17th 1863.

Hon. S. P. Chase,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir,

I would respectfully request that if the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, for the appropriation for Legislative Expenses of the Territory of Arizona, for which I have made requisition, be placed to my credit in gold. I make this for the reason that owing to the impossibility of procuring the stationery, blank books, and other articles needed for the use of the Legislature, and my own office in the Territory, I have been directed by the Comptroller to procure them in New York, and I shall require the gold for the payment of the expenses of transportation through that portion of the country where the gold is unknown, and where an exchange for gold will be impossible.

Your obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick,
Secretary of the Territory.

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Washington, D. C. August 22 1863.

Honorable S. P. Chase,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir,

I beg to request that you will place the sum of seven thousand dollars to my credit with the Depository agent of the United States at Santa Fe, New Mexico, or if that is impossible, with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, and advise me same be, the appropriation for the Legislative expenses of the Territory of Arizona.

I am Sir very respt.
R. C. Hart Smith,
Secretary of the Territory.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Sept. 15th 1863.

Honorable W. P. Fessenden,
Secretary of the Treasury,

Sir,

Upon my arrival at Cincinnati I learned that the late Governor of Arizona had kept no distinct account of the amount drawn from his contingent fund, 500.) and that in the interpreter 250.) and that I would have the money credit through the ordinary channels of administration, I have the honor to advise notice, promising to be further the date of the Secretary Department, that I intend to make the claims and wait upon the attention. I, however, it is proper that we be here active in the premises, I will be so upon your instructions. In this connection I would respectfully ask that the balance of the contingent (500) and of the interpreter fund (250) be placed to my credit with the U.S. depositary and Sec. New Mexico.

I am Sir very respt.
John Goodwin, Governor of Arizona.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, November 20th 1863.

Honorable Secretary,
Acting Secretary of the United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have received your circular (dated August 17th 1863.) at this place, on my way to the Territory of Arizona.

In response to your request to furnish an estimate from my office for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1865. I submit the following viz.

To defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws and other incidental expenses as provided para Section 12 Act of September 9th

1850, establishing the Territorial Government of New Mexico, the provisions of which act are extended to and in force in the Territory of Arizona, Twenty Thousand Dollars, ($20,000).

This is Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000) more than the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1864. It will be needed in view of the high prices prevailing in Arizona, and the expense of transporting stationery from the States. The utmost effort will be necessary to make the appropriation for the present year sufficient for the various expenditures.

I have the honor to be your obt. servt.

R. C. McCormick,
Secretary of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona.
Office of the Governor, Fort Whipple, January 31st 1864.

Lieut. J. Francisco Chaves,
Commanding Arizona Escort.

Colonel,

I have received a communication from the Hon. William T. Howell, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court of this Territory, of which I enclose a copy.

Judge Howell has been by me assigned to the First Judicial District of the Territory, and will have his office at Tucson. He requests transportation and an escort to that place. I learn that Major Willis commanding at this post has no transportation at his disposal, but will furnish an escort.

As it is important that Judge Howell should assume his official duties without delay, I request that you will furnish him transportation and that you will also provide transportation for the Attorney General of the Territory, who must by his instructions repair at Tucson.

Believing that this accommodation to these officials will, in the absence of all private means of conveyance, comport alike with the spirit and design of the General commanding the Department both in his letter of instructions to you, and his assurance to me, I cheerfully accept any responsibility which may come of your compliance with this request.

While I remain

Colonel

Your obt. servt.

J. K. Goodwin,
Governor.

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Territory of Arizona.

Office of the Secretary.
Fort Whipple, February 5th 1864.

Hon. John P. Usher
Secretary of the Interior
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Civil Government of this Territory was organized on the 29th of December 1863. and is now fairly in operation.

This information will I suppose, in accordance with the letter of your chief clerk (dated July 27th 1863.) entitle me to the books and documents held by your Department for the use of the Territor. and Territorial officers.

They should be sent via Mesilla and Tucson, I express the feeling of all the officers of the Territory, when I regret that these volumes so repeatedly asked for, and so much needed in the organization of the government, have been so long withheld.

For the benefit of those whose lot it may be to organize other Territories, I use to say that if the volumes are needed at one time more than at another, it is at the beginning, and that the decision of your chief clerk (in the letter before referred to) to furnish them upon your receiving official information of the organization of the Territory, is simply absurd.

I am Sir,
Your obt. servt.
(Signed) R. C. McCormick
Secy of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona
Executive Office,
Fort Whipple February 1864

His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln,
President of the United States

Sir,

The civil government of Arizona is now fully organized and in power. In order to its successful working, and the rapid development of the resources of the Territory, it must, for a time, have the active co-operation of a military force. It is demanded by the attitude of several tribes of Indians, especially of the implacable Apaches, through whose country the mails cannot yet be carried without a large escort, and whose hostility has long prevented a proper exploration of the Territory. It is the opinion of the best miners in the new gold fields in this vicinity, that the richest and most extensive mineral regions are upon the San Francisco and Salinas Rivers, and eastward from there, where no white man has dared to settle. In fitting out an expedition to explore there and elsewhere, with a view to selecting a capital site, I am compelled to take an escort of at least a company of the California Volunteers now at this post.

But a few weeks since some thirty miners and mountain men, who attempted to follow up the San Francisco and Salinas, had a desperate fight with the Apaches, and though a number of the savages were killed, it was deemed imprudent for the party to venture further.

In the Southern part of the Territory, even upon the main line of travel, several prominent citizens have been ruthlessly murdered within the present year. In every quarter stock has to be guarded with the utmost vigilance. If besides its mineral excellence, the country in the centre of the Territory shall prove, as it is commonly believed to be, the best agricultural district, there will be an especial necessity for a military force adequate to protect the settler. Every acre of arable land in the Territory must be cultivated without interruption, if we would subsist the population flocking to the mines, without drawing supplies from abroad.

Moreover the Territory, which is three times as large as the state of New York, has, as you are aware, a border line upon Mexico of upwards of 300 miles, which with the constantly unsettled condition of public affairs in Sonora and Chihuahua, the possibility of a French occupation of those states, and the number of traitors to the American flag already congregated there, presents an argument for maintaining something of a military establishment here. One good regiment is, in my judgment, the least that can at present afford a proper protection to the civil government.

The object of this communication is to request authority to raise such a regiment, within the Territory, to serve there only, and to succeed the California Troops, whose term of service will expire in August and September, and who with few exceptions will reenlist only upon promise of being sent to the east. The men can readily be had and their familiarity with the Country, with Indian warfare, and other qualifications will make them far more efficient than those recruited anywhere else.

I would respectfully suggest that the regiment should be of Infantry, one half mounted, and should be mustered in for the term of three years. Excellent horses for the mounted men can be procured in the Los Angeles district of California (only three hundred miles distant) at low rates, and the attention to be given here this year to ranching, is an assurance that forage can be had at a reasonable cost.

Asking your early and favorable consideration of this application, made with an earnest desire to promote the best interests of this new and valuable Territory,

I am with high regard,

Your Excellency's

Obedient Servant,

Governor

Fort Whipple, Feby 20th 1864

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War,
Washington D.C.

Sir,

Under this date I address a Communication to the President of the United States, which will doubtless be referred to you, I ask authority to raise a regiment of Volunteers in this Territory to serve here, and to succeed the California troops whose term of Service expires in August and September. The reasons upon which the application is based will, I trust, commend it to your favor.

In the hope that they will do so.

I am sir with high regard
Your Ob. Serv.

Governor

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Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary,
Fort Whipple, February 20th 1872.

Honorable J. Percy Mc.C.
Washington D.C.

Sir,

The Governor has applied to the President for permission to recruit a volunteer regiment in this Territory. At present we have barely troops enough to guard the various posts, and offensive movements against the Apaches rendered necessary by their continued hostility cannot be made.

In this region the miners are organizing companies but they are not able to remain in the field for any length of time, moreover they are destitute of the necessary wind and ammunition, and it is almost impossible to procure any large supply of provisions.

If you do what you can to secure the permission asked by the Governor, several companies of the regiment can be raised at once, and we have reason to believe that all can be had without great delay.

The settlement of the country at this time is only dependent upon the overthrow of the Apaches. There is no longer any question as to the richness of the mines, the extent and excellence of the grazing and timbered lands, and the salubrity of the climate.

Knowing your acquaintance with and interest in the Territory, I am sure that any measure tending to promote its prosperity will meet your warm endorsement.

I am
Your obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick
Secretary of the Territory

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor,
Fort Whipple Feby 20th 1864

Maj Genl Henry W. Halleck,
General in chief of the Army of the United States,
Washington D. C.

General,

To day I have the honor to address to the President of the United States an application which will doubtless be referred to you, for authority to raise a regiment of volunteers within this Territory, to serve here, and to succeed the California troops now here, whose term of service expires in August and September ensuing.

The grounds upon which the application is based, your familiarity with this Territory, and kindly interest in its welfare must prompt you to advise the President to a favorable response to my request.

I am, General,
With highest regards
Your Ob. Serv't.

Governor.

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Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary
Fort Whipple, Feby 20th 1867.

Honorable Mr. D. Kelley, M.C.
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The Governor has applied for permission to raise a regiment of volunteers in this Territory. His request is based upon good grounds and will I hope meet favor at the War Department.

We are in the newest and wildest and I may add, the wealthiest of countries, but a relentless and barbarous savage disputes our title.

All peaceful measures failing to allay his hostility, we must resort to the sword; indeed for many years no other argument has been of avail with the Apache.

Moreover our extended and exposed border, and the excited state of affairs in Mexico, render it desirable that we should have military force.

At this writing there is not a regiment in the Territory which covers an area three times as great as your Keystone State. The Governors request is eminently reasonable. Governor Gurley was wont to talk of three and four regiments and that number might be requested with good grace.

To the application for one, I trust we shall have an affirmative response without delay. Will you kindly do what you can to hasten it and thus add to the obligations under which I remain,

Your obt. servt.
R. A. McCormick,
Secy of the Territory

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor

Fort Whipple Feby 20th/1864

Hon. Henry Wilson,
Chairman of Military Committee,
Senate of the United States.

Sir:

Under this date I address a communication to the President of the United States, asking authority to raise in this Territory a regiment of Volunteers, to serve here only, and to succeed the California troops, now here, whose term of service will expire in August and September.

I shall be glad of your co-operation in this matter, and first of your Committee, if my request be referred to it. The reasons upon which the application is made are fully set forth in the letter to the President which will doubtless be at your disposal.

I am with high regards
Your Obt. Servt.

Governor

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary
Prescott, Ariz. 2 Dec. 1864.

Brigadier General James H. Carleton,
Commanding Department of New Mexico.

General:

The Governor writes me to print your enclosing copy of a communication which he has addressed to the President of the United States, asking permission to raise a regiment of Volunteers in this Territory. He believes that you will agree with him in the importance of having other troops here, and will be glad to have you second his application. If the entire regiment could be raised at once, there is no doubt that several companies may be, and the more are likely to be more efficient in Indian fighting than any that could be sent here.

You will note the various arguments used by the Governor and I think not overrate them weighty. Moreover your lively interest in the prosperity of this division of your military department, will prompt you to give us the benefit of your influence.

With humanitarian and vigorous action at this time on the part of the military and civil authorities the spirit of the Apache may be broken forever.

Your success with the Navajo, etc., I doubt not, make you eager to be after our more dangerous and implacable foe.

I am General

Your very obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick
Secretary of the Territory

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor

Prescott, Apl. 20th 1866

Hon. Robert C. Schenck,
Chairman Military Com
House of Representatives U.S.

Sir:

I do my self have the honor to address a communication to his Excellency the President of the United States, asking authority to raise a regiment of volunteers in this Territory, to serve here, and to succeed the California troops, now here, whose term of service will expire in August next September.

If I could see the matter referred to you or to your Committee the application will nevertheless be at your disposal, and I feel the grounds upon which it is based, will be sufficient to secure your influence in its favor.

Whatever you may do to advance this matter will be heartily appreciated by his

Your very obt.

Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary.

Fort Whipple March 5th 1864

Capt. J. J. Pishon.
Commanding at Fort Whipple.

Captain.

I have to inform you that I have been waited upon by a delegation of citizens from the Hassayampa Creek, who bring a report of various atrocities committed by the Apaches, upon that Creek, within the present week. The character of these outrages is such as to indicate that a large body of Indians is in that vicinity, and that further outrages will be perpetrated. Under these circumstances, and in accordance with the prayer of the miners and other citizens in that district, I have to request that a force of at least twenty men (infantry) be immediately sent to the head of that Creek to afford necessary protection to the citizens, until the savages retire, or are annihilated.

I am Captain
Your Obt. Servt.
Richard C. Tomlinson
Secretary of the Territory

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary

Fort Mojave March 20th 1864

James Sheldon Esqr.
Sir

Mr. Dunn and others from your ranch and from Walkers Creek, inform me that there is great alarm regarding the Indians. Upon receiving an application for soldiers to go to the aid of the miners on the Lower Aravaypa on Saturday last, I took immediate action, and by the prompt co-operation of Capt. Pishon, now commanding at this post, twenty men were sent off the same evening. I have had no application from your part of the Country, though I sent a message there some days since (by Mr Collier) to the end that Capt Pishon would furnish provisions for such miners and ranch men as would combine, under a chosen leader to fight the savages.

I sent the same word to Mr. King Woolsey. I have only to add that in the absence of the Governor, both for the purpose of carrying out his known wish, and in accordance with my own desire to hasten the subjugation of the Indians, I am ready and anxious to do all in my power to promote the views and desires of the Miners. You are at liberty to communicate the contents of this note to all.

I am your Obt Servt.
Richard C. McormicK
Secretary of the Territory.

Territory of Oregon
Office of the Secretary.

Fort Steilacoom W.T.
May 1st 1856

Captain A. J. Bolon.
Commanding at Fort Walla Walla

Captain

As the rumors of the presence of Indians at Walker's Gulch, and on the Upper Nisqually continue, although I have without any application from the Miners. I beg to request you to direct a detachment of men there at once. The act will prove to the miners our purpose to afford them protection and the presence of the troops will doubtless intimidate the savages if any are thereabouts. I am Captain

Very Rt. Yrs.
Richard C. Gerrish
Secretary of the Territory

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary.

Fort Whipple March 11. 1866

Genl. Sheridan Comdg

Sir,

Although I am yet without any official information from the Indian Bureau for protection, I have heard so many rumors of the presence of Indians at the Salt, and in your vicinity, that I have asked Capt Pishon, commanding here, to send out a detachment of new footsoldiers. They are down at Prescott, and will be unable to catch some of the rascals and to prevent further alarm

I am sir
Your obt. Svt.
Richard C. Tomlinson Secretary of the Territory

P.S. Captain Pishon tells me he has written that he will furnish provisions to those actually in need through the detachment of your troops. You will do well to advise the people not to think of leaving the Territory. More troops are expected here at an early day, and of the population remain in this region it will be a powerful argument in the hands of the people of Tucson to insist that the capital shall be established there.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary

Fort Whipple March 11. 1864

Capt. J. A. Bryant
Lynx Creek.

Sir:

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Moore I write to you as a leading man in the Walker Mining Dist.

For some days rumors have reached here to the end that the Indians were concentrating on the Hassayampa Lynx creeks to the serious annoyance of the miners. Now than a week ago a committee from the Lower Hassayampa waited upon me to solicit military aid, which was immediately furnished.

To this hour I have received no application from your District, in view of the numerous reports. I to day requested Captain Pishon, commanding here, to send a detachment of men to the ranch with orders to go to Lynx Creek if needed there. They started at once, and will be at Shelans this evening.

If you wish their assistance please communicate with the sergeant commanding.

Capt Pishon more than a week since sent word, as I did to the miners stating that if they would combine under a chosen leader to pursue the Indians, he would furnish them provisions. He is still ready to do so, and further to provide supplies to such miners as may be unable to procure them elsewhere. If anything more is needed please call upon me.

In the absence of the Governor, it is my duty, as it will be my pleasure, to do everything in my power to protect the lives and property of the people.

I regret to learn that some are leaving the country. If the present population abandons this District, it will be long before it is re-occupied, and the Capitol will of necessity have to go to Tucson. You may say to all that the Governor is expecting more troops at an early day, that he will start mails forthwith, and that no effort will be spared to make the Country safe and prosperous.

I am Very Rt Yours
Richard McCormick
Secretary of the Territory

Fort Whipple, Arizona March 21 1864

Lieut Col. Nelson H. Davis
Asst. Inspector General

Colonel.

We have already conferred with you concerning the importance of aiding the citizens of this part of the Territory in subjugating the Indians. We have to state that King S. Woolsey Esqr. one of our most skillful and experienced Indian fighters is prepared to organize a company of sixty men chiefly miners to proceed at once upon a campaign of six weeks duration against the Savages. Mr Woolsey and Capt Joseph Walker, the noted explorer, are now at this Post to urge, on behalf of the miners, the importance of such a campaign, and to request that provisions for sixty men, for thirty days may be furnished them by military authorities. With this assistance Mr Woolsey will at once organize his expedition. We earnestly request that you will grant the application for rations. The present is, in our judgment, a critical moment in the history of this portion of the Territory. Unless vigorous steps are immediately taken both by the Military and Civil powers, to prevent further aggression on the part of the Indians, the population will have to go elsewhere, and the new and rich gold and silver fields will, of necessity, be abandoned and the country undeveloped for many years to come.

The men who will follow Mr. Woolsey have experience and determination. They have suffered from the Indians and are familiar with their habits and resorts. We have reason to expect the best results from their operations. They pledge the lives, which is valuable, and we are confident that under the peculiar circumstances, you will be justified and applauded by the General Commanding the department in encouraging this proposition, by a compliance with their request.

We are Colonel
Your Obt Servts

Richard McCormick
Secretary of the Territory

Territory of Arizona.

Office of the Secretary.
Fort Whipple March 26th 1864

Brigadier General James H. Carleton.
Commanding Department of New Mexico

General,

The Governor and myself have united in requesting Lt Colonel Nelson H. Davis, Inspector General now here, to furnish a supply of provisions to King S. Woolsey Esq. for a company of miners, which he will lead against the apaches. Colonel Woolsey is known to you as an Indian fighter of tact and experience. He has already performed excellent service in hunting out and punishing the apaches of the Agua Frio, and Rio Verde country to the East of this place.

He has the confidence of the miners and they will follow him wherever he may go, if they can have food. This they are unable to buy at the exorbitant rates prevailing here. We have brought the matter to the attention of Colonel Davis as one of vast consequence to us at this time.

If the Apache disturbances are not quieted forthwith the country is likely to be abandoned, already many of our best men are on the road to California, utterly disheartened.

The troops at this post are insufficient as you know to the necessities of the moment. We have assured Colonel Davis, that under the peculiar circumstances he will be justified and applauded by you, for any help he may give our citizen volunteers.

I am General,
Your obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick
Secretary of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona.
Office of the Secretary
Fort Whipple March 27th 1864.

Hon. J. Pera M.C.

Sir,

In the absence of the Governor I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Public Documents under your franks, and to congratulate you upon the measures you have proposed in Congress for the benefit of New Mexico and Arizona.

We are especially interested in having a good road on the Whipple route and from here to the Colorado. If we had such now, we should have three times the population, and flour would be ten rather than forty dollars per hundred. A Geological survey is also of the first importance to the Territory; the moment the great wealth of our placers and lodes is thoroughly known, we shall attract the attention of the world.

The Indians are giving us trouble at present and the need of additional troops is more urgent than ever. I hope that if they cannot be spared from the East or from California permission will be given us to raise a regiment here as we asked sometime since; We can get good men at once for several companies, if not the whole regiment and they will be more serviceable to us than troops from anywhere else.

Be good enough to see the President, the Secretary of War and Genl Halleck upon the matter. At present we have only two companies of men North of the Gila, and the miners and ranch men are leaving for want of protection; It is not safe to go four miles from this place without a guard. We have organized an expedition of miners against the Pinal Apaches the most troublesome tribe of Indians, and hope for good results, but the war must be kept up to be effective. Pray help us all in your power.

We have the mineral wealth to repay the General Government for all the aid it may afford us at this critical moment.

I am yours
R. C. McCormick
Secy of the Territory.

P.S. With the fault now found with the Northern overland route on account of snow &c, is there not a chance to get the mail carried on the 35th parallel or by Tucson, we are as yet without mail facilities in any part of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary,
Fort Whipple April 11th 1864.

Honorable J. M. Ashley,
Chairman of Committee on Territories
Congress of the United States.

Sir,

I write to ask your aid in securing to our Territory the usual appropriations for taking the preliminary census, and for a Territorial Library. So nearly as I can estimate at present the amount for the former will not exceed Twenty Five Hundred ($2500) Dollars, and for the latter I believe that Twenty is fixed by custom, if not by enactment. You might have Twenty Five Hundred ($2500) Dollars appropriated for the census, with an understanding that only so much of the amount is to be paid, as the certified accounts of the Marshal may call for I presume they will be ready within a month.

A library is much needed, more at this time than it can be at any future date. The Territory is almost without books.

As yet we have no copy of the United States Statutes, altho' urgent application has been made for them.

Your attention to these matters will oblige all our people, and on their behalf I hope you will promptly consider this application.

I am your Ob. servt.
R. C. McCormick
Secretary of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary,
Fort Whipple April 19th 1864.

To the people of La Paz,

Mr Richard Gird and his companions go to La Paz, at the request of Lt. Col. King S. Woolsey, commanding the late expedition against the Pinal Apaches, to procure supplies and volunteers for another expedition, to start from Fire Agua Fria Ranch on the 11th of May, and for which more than seventy of the party lately with him have enlisted.

Mr Gird and his associates are entitled to confidence, and in the absence of his Excellency the Governor, I speak for him as for myself, when I say that we look upon the proposed movement of Lt. Col. Woolsey as of the first importance, and urge the people of La Paz to its encouragement.

The subjugation of the Pinals will not only open to uninterrupted settlement and development this rich mineral region, so closely allied to La Paz and the Colorado River country, but also another beyond the Verde (or San Francisco) and Salinas, said to be richer and greater than any yet prospected in the Territory.

Richard C. McCormick,
Secretary of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Fort Whipple May 10th 1864.

Hon. W. F. Howell,
Chief Justice of Arizona,
Mount Vernon Ohio.

Sir,

While in the States please omit no effort to secure for Arizona everything that is her just due. In this time you know we are without mails. But for the military express we should have been utterly without means of communication with the outer world. The express is infrequent and of late papers have been left by the roadside as too cumbersome for the pack mule. Our letters come irregularly and after many days; indeed I have reason to believe that we have lost many.

We hear of mail matter at various points upon the Rio Grande, but seem of no avail to get it here until mail routes are regularly established.

It may that the statutes at Large for which we have so frequently applied to the Department of the Interior are somewhere upon the river. They might as well for all the good they do as be in that stream.

Try to arouse the Departments and Congress to some care for this remote but by no means insignificant country. It were little less than a farce to establish a government here, and take no further interest in the opening of the territory.

From your own experience you know how the administration is suffering here. From what many think to be a wilful neglect. Without joining in their complaints I beg of you to labor without ceasing. — The Governor is not in the southern country. I am looking for his return and a settlement of the capital question for which all the people clamor. I have reason to believe that he will favor Granite Creek above Sheldons Ranch. I have named that locality to him as the best in this part of the country, and feel quite sure he will approve it.

The quartz lodes continue to attract attention. New discoveries are made daily, and unless all signs fail, we are to have a mining district that will amaze the world. The advantages of wood and water, and climate, would be an inducement to capitalists were the ledges but ordinarily rich. I think they are more than that, and now have no doubt that the Territory is second to none in the value and vastness of its deposits of the precious ores.

I remain Your obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick
Secretary of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona.
Office of the Governor.
Prescott June 10th 1864.

Honorable Montgomery Blair,
Postmaster General
Washington D.C.

Sir

The citizens of this Territory are suffering the utmost inconvenience for the want of mail facilities, at the present there is not a single mail route or Post office in the Territory. Our only communication with the outer world is by Military express, semimonthly, and by which few papers are carried, and our letters are in the hands of comparatively irresponsible parties.— We would suggest that either by the Whipple route the 35th parallel as recommended in our letter of the 15th of November last, or by the old overland route, through Tucson there should immediately be a mail contract let, the service to go to Los Angeles California.— To this point Prescott, there should be a route from the main route and one from La Paz, on the Colorado River, and from Los Angeles to this point.

The Legislature will meet here in less than three months from this date and we earnestly hope that we may have at least reasonable mail facilities by that time. The progress of the Territory, which is proving one of the richest in mineral wealth, will be seriously retarded if we do not.

The Indians are now sufficiently quieted to make it safe (in our judgment) to carry the mail without escort throughout any portion of the Territory.

Our population is continually increasing and there is every reason why we should no longer be without mail facilities.

We are your obt. servts.
John N. Goodwin, Governor,
R. C. McCormick,
Secretary of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary,
Prescott July 27th 1864.

Honorable Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State

Sir,

I have the honor to ask permission to visit the Eastern States this fall, leaving here at any time after the 1st of November, for the purpose of procuring stationery etc. for the next session of the Territorial Legislature and to transact private business of importance.

I am Sir
With high respect
Your very obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick,
Secretary of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Prescott, August 5th 1864

Major E. B. Willis
1st Infantry California Vols:

Major: — We are not willing to part with you and the officers and men of your command, without bearing testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the affairs of the Military District of Northern Arizona have been managed while in your hands. Your mission to this new and remote portion of our country was an important and responsible one. You were to establish a post in the wilderness; to inaugurate law and order, and to protect an enterprising people in the exploration and development of a mineral region which though open to the world for less than a twelvemonth has already become famous for its extent and wealth.

Occupying an isolated and difficult station with inadequate means of communication and in proximity to the most crafty and barbarous redmen on the continent you have filled it with credit and success.

While we make no doubt that for yourself and your gallant associates and followers, the din of the battle field would have been more agreeable at this time, than the routine of peace, we yet believe that you have here performed a service which will at no distant day be appreciated as of national consequence. You have helped, to make known, habitable and prosperous, a district from which the government must soon be in receipt of a revenue alike surprising and acceptable: an income which will materially contribute to the reduction of the debt attending the war for the vitality of the Republic.

Our best wishes are with you and your command, and we are,

Your Obedient Servants
John N. Goodwin,
Gov. of Territory,
R. C. McCormick,
Secy of Territory.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary,
Prescott Sept. 26th 1864.

Honorable William P. Fessenden,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington D.C.

Sir,

Please place to my credit with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, three thousand dollars, ($3,000.) and charge the same to the appropriation for Deficiencies expenses for the Territory of Arizona for the current year.

I am Sir,
Your obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick
Secy of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary,
Prescott Sept. 26th 1864.

Chas. K. Tuyler,
1st Comptroller of the Treasury,

Sir,

I send requisition from the Secretary of the Treasury for three thousand dollars, ($3,000.) to be placed to my credit with the Assistant Treasurer at New York.

This is all that I propose to write for until the accounts are sent to your office. They have been delayed for the meeting of the Legislature, (this day) and will be forwarded promptly upon the close of the session by private hands, as our mail facilities are of the poorest character, and just now the delays are very great owing to Indian disturbances.

I am Sir,
Your obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick
Secy of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona.
Office of the Secretary.

Prescott, November 15th 1864.

Lieutenant Sylvester Mowry,
San Francisco.

Lieutenant,

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a Concurrent Resolution passed at the recent session of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory.

I am your very obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick,
Secretary of Territory.

Territory of Arizona.
Office of the Secretary.

Prescott November 16th 1864.

Lt. Col. Nelson H. Davis.
Inspector General
Department of New Mexico.

Colonel,

I have great pleasure in sending you a copy of a resolution unanimously passed by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory lately in session.

I am with high regard
Your very obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick
Secy of Territory.

Territory of Arizona.
Office of the Secretary

Prescott November 16th 1864

Col. Charles D. Poston.
Delegate in Congress

Sir,

I have much pleasure in sending you a copy of a Concurrent Resolution adopted by the first Legislative Assembly of this Territory at its session just closed.

Allow me to add my personal compliments to those therein expressed, and believe me,

Yours very truly,
R. C. McCormick
Secy of Territory

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Prescott November 16th 1864

Hon. Charles D. Poston,
Representative in Congress
from the Territory of Arizona;

Sir,

I enclose to you for presentation as addressed copies of the following Memorials and joint resolutions, passed at the recent session of the first Legislative Assembly of this Territory, viz.

"A Memorial asking that the tract of land in the bend of the Colorado River opposite Fort Yuma be attached to the Territory of Arizona".

"Joint resolution instructing Hon Charles D. Poston to urge the Congress of the United States to appoint Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary line between Nevada Utah and Colorado Territories and Arizona"

"Resolutions of instruction to the Hon. Charles D. Poston,"

* "Memorial asking of Congress an appropriation of $150.000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Colorado River."

"Memorial asking of the Congress of the United States an appropriation of "250,000" in aid of the war against the Apaches"

"Joint resolution and memorial to Congress, asking an increase per diem for members of the Legislative Assembly and an increase of the salaries of Territorial Judges."

In all seven papers which I trust you will receive in safety and make effective.

I am Sir,
Your very obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick.
Secy. of Territory.

(omitted above) * "Memorial asking of Congress an appropriation of "150,000 for placing the Indians of the Colorado on a reservation."

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Prescott, November, 16th 1864.

Honorable Charles D. Poston,
Delegate in Congress,
Washington D.C.

Sir,

Under another envelope, I send you copies of the various memorials addressed to Congress by the Territorial Legislature, While they may appear to ask much, they in reality request nothing more than is absolutely necessary to the opening and prosperity of this Territory.

No one knows better than yourself, what obstacles we have to contend with. It is safe to assert that none of the Territories have been organized under so many difficulties. To this time we are without the most ordinary facilities of travel and communication, when you urge attention to our necessities please convince the proper authorities that we have not yet had an appropriation for the census, as given to many if not to all of the Territories; that we are yet without the customary appropriation for a Library, and in all monies given to us it should be borne in mind that our currency is gold, and that our patriotism is not strong enough to put paper money at par. If California would change her course we should have no trouble.

I am
Your obt. Servt.
R. C. McCormick.
Secretary of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary.
Prescott Nov. 17th 1864

Capt. J. J. Tidball,
Fort Bowie, Arizona,

Capt.

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a Concurrent Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory at its recent session.

Pray with high regard,
your obt. serv.
R. C. McCormick,
Sec'y of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary.
Prescott November 17th 1864.

Lt. Col. Wm. J. Hardee,
Colonel,

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a Concurrent Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, at its recent session.

Allow me to express my most cordial concurrence in the sentiments which it avows, and believe me

Colonel, with much respect,
your obt. serv.
R. C. McCormick,
Sec'y of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary, November 25th 1869.

Hon. R. W. Taylor,
1st Comptroller of the Treasury, Washington D.C.

Sir,

I now have the honor at the close of the session of the third Legislative Assembly of the Territory (as per General Instructions from your office) to present my accounts from the organization of the government to this date. I have taken pains to explain all matters in a new form, which I trust, prove both clear and satisfactory. With the [illegible] and expense of transportation, the constant depreciation of the currency and the cost of labor, legal tender notes being now received at [illegible] cents on the dollar, and having been as low as forty cents, I think I have done well in keeping the expenditures both for my office and the Legislative Assembly, for the first year, (usually the most expensive) within the amount appropriated to these formed Territories.

The bills sent embrace most of the [illegible] incurred to this date.

The journals and laws of the Legislative [illegible] to be printed and the difference between the new total of the vouchers now sent, and that which I have requested to be placed to my credit, is not [illegible] enough to pay for them, although I shall contract for the work only at the [illegible] reasonable rates, and not undertake to pay for it, until I have communicated with you, —

I would respectfully ask upon receipt of this the sum of Three Thousand 3000 be placed to my credit with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, which will make but a total (18,000) Eighteen Thousand dollars, or the amount appropriated to the Territory for the first fiscal year. In this connection I beg to say that not having a copy of the United States Statutes and knowing of none in the Territory, although repeated application has been made for them to the Department of the Interior, I have been unable to acquaint myself with the acts to which my attention is called by the second paragraph of the General Instructions from your office.

As I have leave from the Secretary of State to visit Washington this winter, I shall probably have opportunity to give you any further information relative to my accounts that may be desired.

I am with high regard,
Very respectfully,
N. G. McCormick,
Secy. of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary

Prescott November 23rd 1864.

Hon. W. P. Fessenden,
Secretary of the Treasury, Sir

I respectfully request that the sum of Three Thousand Dollars ($3000) be placed to my credit with the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New York, from the appropriation for Legislative expenses for the Territory of Arizona, for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1864.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. C. McCormick,
Secretary of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary,
Prescott November 28th 1864.

Hon. J. B. Colby,
Register of the Treasury

Sir,

I am just in receipt of your communication of September 9th, requesting the estimates from my office for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1866.

I have the honor to present the following viz:

For Legislative expenses including those of my own office. $25,000

For the preparation, printing and transportation of the Code of Laws adopted by the first Legislature at the session just closed. 8,000

Total... $33,000

I am Sir
Your obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick,
Secy of the Territory.

In explanation of the foregoing estimates, I beg to say that no Territory is so inaccessible as this. To convey freight either from the Atlantic or the Pacific involves a great expense. I have had to pay 25 cents per pound for the conveyance of stationery from the Pima Villages to this place, a distance of 200 miles. I was fortunate in getting Government transportation for the first supply of stationery brought here, (via Kansas and New Orleans,) or it would have been impossible for me to have met the expenses of the year from the appropriation of $18,000.

What increases the necessity for a larger appropriation is the fact that everything here is bought and sold, (as in California,) for gold. Legal tender notes seldom pass for more than fifty cents on the dollar, and have been refused at forty within the present season.

Common laborers are paid at the rate of $10. per day in paper, Lawyers at from $40. to $50. per hundred in paper. If Nebraska and Dakota are allowed $18,000 Arizona should have $30,000 but I think that with prudence the sum I have asked, will be sufficient.

The Code of Laws will make a volume of from 700 to 800 pages. $2500 is the cost of its preparation and to print it at San Francisco or N. York, the facilities here being inadequate, will, with the transportation make the total cost about the sum I have named.

The volume is much needed by our people, and should be provided them with as little delay as possible.

The Legislative Assembly forwarded a Memorial to Congress asking an increase of their pay; Should it be granted and I account it a reasonable request, in view of the fact that the present per diem is not sufficient to pay their board bills, I presume that the amount will be added to any estimates for Legislative Expenses.

I have no copy of the United States Statutes, nor is there one in the Territory, although repeatedly requested of the Department of the Interior; I am therefore unable to tell whether I have complied with the laws to which your circular refers. I hope I have made no serious omissions.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Governor,
Prescott November 24th 1864

Hon. W. P. Fessenden,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Sir,

The Secretary of this Territory has in his estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1866, asked an increase of five thousand dollars over the amount appropriated by Congress the present year, for Legislative expenses.

This is considered necessary by the great cost of transportation here, and the depreciation in the currency, all business transactions being for gold, and legal tender notes yielding but from forty to fifty cents on the dollar.

The Secretary has also asked the sum of eight thousand dollars for the preparation, publication, and transportation, there being no adequate facilities for printing here, of the Code of laws passed by the Legislature just adjourned. I deem the estimate a fair one, and the early provision of the volumes is much desired by our people.

The Legislature adopted a memorial to Congress, which has been forwarded to our delegate, Col. Lorenzo D. Poston, asking an increase of pay.

The fact that during the recent session the amount they received was insufficient to meet their board, to say nothing of other necessary expenses, is urged as an argument in favor of their request.

I am Sir,
Your very obt. servt.
J. N. Goodwin.
Governor.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott November 24th 1864.

General James H. Carleton,
Commanding Department of New Mexico and Arizona

Sir

I am accordance with the instructions of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory; I have the honor to call your attention to the copy of a concurrent resolution herewith enclosed, and to request that the order within named be revoked.

An early answer to this request is respectfully solicited.

I am General
Yours most respectfully,
John N. Goodwin,
Governor of Arizona.

Territory of Arizona.
Office of the Secretary.
Prescott, Dec. 1st 1864.

Genry W. Henry Esq.

Sir,

I hereby appoint you Assistant Secretary of the Territory, under the provisions of the act of the Territorial Legislature approved November 7th 1864 entitled, "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Territory to appoint an Assistant."

You will take oath according to the accompanying form and enter upon your duties from this day.

I am your obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick,
Secretary of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor.
Prescott Dec. 3rd 1864.

Hon. Charles D. Poston.

My dear Sir.

The Legislative Assembly at its late session accepted the grant of land, made by Congress in the act, entitled "An act, donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture, and the mechanic arts".

Approved July 2nd 1862. The provisions of which act were extended by an act approved April 14th 1864. I have examined said act, to ascertain to what amount of land the territory would be entitled, and I think that the provisions of the act are so indefinite and uncertain, when applied to territories that further legislation will be required.

The act gives "To each State a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty".

A strict construction of this language would exclude the territories from the benefits of this act. They cannot receive their proportion of lands according to the census of 1860, for many of them have been created since that year, and they have neither "Senators" nor "Representatives" in Congress.

If a territory receives thirty thousand acres only, because it has a delegate in Congress, the apportionment is unjust. The territories require schools quite as much as the states, and are not as well able to pay for them.

It would require three times as much money to establish and support the same school in Arizona, as it would in Maine or Delaware.

Moreover some of the territories have as large a population as some of the States.

I would suggest a brief amendment to the act giving to each territory, ninety thousand acres, or the amount which the least-populous State would be entitled to receive.

I think if you will call the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to this point, he will see the necessity of some legislation, and suggest it to Congress.

I know that the author of the bill, Hon. Mr. Morrill of Vermont will do us justice in the premises.

Respectfully yours,
J. N. Goodwin.
Governor.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary,
Prescott Dec. 3 1864.

His Excellency John N. Goodwin,
Governor of Arizona,

Sir,

I have ~~this day~~ appointed Henry Mc. Henry, Esq. Assistant Secretary of the Territory under the provisions of the act of the Territorial Legislature, approved November 7th 1864, entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Territory to appoint an Assistant".

Mr. Henry has taken the oath of office and entered upon his duties.

I am,
Your obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick,
Secretary of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona.
Office of the Governor
Prescott 3d December 1874.

Hon. John P. Usher,
Secretary of the Interior,

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, at its late session passed an act, which was approved by me, November 9th 1874, containing the following provision viz,"The Governor is hereby authorized in behalf of the Territory and for its use and benefit to accept any grants of land heretofore or hereafter made by the Congress of the United States to this Territory upon the conditions contained in such grant. He shall cause the same to be located agreeably to such grant, and secure patents or other conveyances thereof in behalf of the Territory. The lands granted to the Territory by act of Congress entitled "An act donating Public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide College for the benefit of agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" approved July 2nd 1862 and the acts supplementary thereto, are hereby accepted subject to the conditions of said grant."

Please to inform me what further action, if any, is required on my part, to enable the Territory to obtain title to the lands so granted.

I am very respectfully,
Your obt. servt.
John N. Goodwin,
Governor of Arizona.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott December 9th 1864.

To His Excellency,
J. J. Owen
Governor of California.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of a Memorial, addressed by the Legislative Assembly of Arizona, to the Congress of the United States, and to request that the same, with such other information as may be in your possession relating to the subject matter thereof, be laid before the Legislature of California.

I am,
Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant
John N. Goodwin
Governor of Arizona.

Territory of Arizona.
Office of the Governor,
Prescott 19th Dec. 1864.

Hon. Charles D. Poston.

My dear Sir,

Enclosed I send you the copy of an act passed at the last session of our Legislative Assembly incorporating the Arizona Railway Company.

It was the intention of the Legislature, and is the design of the corporators to make this road a connecting link in the Southern Pacific Railroad.

They will elect as associates persons who have the influence and will put forth the energy necessary to accomplish this undertaking.

They will connect with any roads chartered in other States and Territories which propose to build through this Territory.

I am informed that an effort will be made to obtain from Congress, the same aid for this route, which has been extended to other routes.

We are confident that you will obtain for the Arizona Branch its share of the endowment.

I believe that the amount expended by the general government in this Territory will yield a large return.

I am very respectfully,
Yours &c
F. K. Goodwin,
Governor of Arizona.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Governor,
Prescott 19th Dec 1864.

Hon. Charles D. Poston.

Dear Sir,

I see by the Statutes at large, which we have recently received, that the act, entitled "An Act for increasing the Revenue by Reservation and Sale of Town Sites on Public Lands" approved March 3d 1863, under which the town of Prescott was organized, is in effect repealed, by an act passed at the last session of Congress entitled, An Act for the disposal of Coal Lands and of Town Property in the Public Domain, approved July 1. 1864.

This latter act contains no saving clause, and consequently persons who have become interested in our new capital can proceed no further under the act by which it was established.

Unless Congress provides some remedy, persons who have in good faith purchased and conveyed town lots, will be subjected to considerable inconvenience.

I request that a brief act be passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for the two quarter sections of public lands on which the town of Prescott is located, to the municipal officers of the town, and that they have authority to convey the lots sold, and dispose of those not sold, and appropriate the proceeds for public improvements in the town, public buildings, education, or some other good object.

I have drawn an act which I enclose, and which will more fully express my idea.

The quantity of lands asked for is not great, and the government and the government would not realize a large sum from its sale in the manner provided, but it will practically assist us in overcoming many obstacles which we have to encounter in the wilderness.

It is difficult to obtain from taxation a sufficient sum to provide suitable public buildings for the Capitol, and an appropriation for that purpose will not at present be made.

If you find that a provision appropriating the proceeds of the sale for a University, or education generally, will commend itself to the Committee and to Congress, that change in the bill can easily be made and would undoubtedly be acceptable to the whole Territory.

I am Your obt. servt.
F. M. Goodwin.
Governor.

Territory of Arizona.
Office of the Governor,
Prescott December 20th 1864.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War,

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for your consideration, A Memorial passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona in November last, addressed to the Secretary of War, asking that Arizona be placed in the Military Department of the Pacific, together with a communication from me to the Legislative Assembly declining to approve the same, and giving my objections thereto.

Very Respectfully,
John N. Goodwin,
Governor of Arizona.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary,
Prescott Dec. 24th 1864.

To His Excellency
Newton Edmunds,
Governor of Dakota.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by the Governor of the following books,

One Copy Laws of Dakota, 1864.
" " Council Journal
" " House " " for the use of the Territorial Library

All documents issued by this Territory will be sent you as soon as published.

I am, Sir,
Your Obt. Servt.
R. C. McCormick,
Secy. of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary,
Prescott, Dec. 24th 1864.

Hon. James Wright
Secretary of State of Iowa.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by the Governor of your favor of Sept. 12th noting the transmission by mail of 1 Vol 14 Iowa Reports, & 8 Vols Session Laws, of which 2 vols of the latter only, have as yet come to hand.

Copies of our territorial documents will be forwarded to you as soon as published.

I am, Sir,
Your Obt. Servt.
R. C. McCormick,
Secretary of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary.
Prescott January 3rd 1865.

Sir,

I hear that there are various boxes of papers and books at your office, for the officers of this Territory. This is to request that you will forward them by first government or private train. We are much in need of the United States Statutes and other public documents, and have reason to think they may be with the delayed matter at your office. We will willingly pay any reasonable charge for bringing our mail matter through regularly and promptly until the mail is established.

I am, Sir
Your obt. servt.
R. C. McCormick,
Secretary of the Territory.

To the Post master at Peralta New Mexico.

Washington D. C.
May 10th 1865.

Honorable Hugh McCulloch,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will place to my credit with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, the sum of Ten Thousand ($10.000) Dollars, and with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, the sum of Eight Thousand ($8.000) Dollars, and charge the same to the appropriation for Legislative Expenses for the Territory of Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1865.

I am Sir
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard McCormick
Secretary of the Territory

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott August 7. 1865

To the Secretary
of the United States Treasury —
Sir

I received a draft for $750.00 on 3rd September 1864 being balance of Contingent & Translators fund for the Territory of Arizona. It was expended, and since that time I have not received any part of the appropriations for that purpose though the amount for one year, and a part of the appropriation for the present year has been expended from my own funds. I have never been informed whether I am to render an account, in what way or time. I have once or twice requested that the amount appropriated should be at once placed to my credit. The Currency here is on the gold basis and but little service can be obtained therefor, and if after the service is performed the bill must be sent to Washington before it can be paid, my money is about wasted. I would request that amount may be paid to R. C. McCormick Secretary of the Territory, now in New York —

Respectfully
John N. Goldwin
Governor of Arizona —

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Prescott, Dec. 1st 1865

Honorable
Register of the Treasury,
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I am just in receipt of your communication of August 14th requesting an estimate from my office for the fiscal year Ending June 30th 1867.

I have the honor to present the following, viz:

For Legislative Expenses, including those of my own office,	$25,000
For the preparation, printing and transportation of the Code of Laws, adopted by the First Legislative Assembly, at the Session of 1864,	800
Total	$33,000

This is the same as my estimate for the year Ending June 30th 1866, and I would respectfully refer the arguments then used to show that the amount is necessary.

I am Very Obt. Svt.
Richard C. Tomich
Secretary of the
Territory.

Territory of Oregon
Office of the Governor
Salem Dec. 3rd 1865

R. S. Knox Esq.
Territorial Librarian
Nebraska Territory
Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 30th August, together with the following volumes,

Laws, Joint resolutions &c,	1865
House Journal	1860
Council Journal	1865
Governors Annual Message	1865

I am Your Obt. Svt.
Richard G. McCreedie
Secretary & Territorial Librarian

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Dec. 11th 1865

Hon. Le. J. Hayden,
Probate Judge,
Pima County A.T.,

Sir, Your Communication of Oct. 20th 1865, is received, You are respectfully informed that your resignation as Probate Judge of Pima Co. A.T. is accepted to date from November. 30th 1865 –

I am Sir O.H. Ort.
Secretary Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Dec. 23, 1865

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln
Chicago, Illinois,
Madam—

I have the melancholy pleasure to send you a copy of certain concurrent resolutions unanimously adopted by the Second Legislative Assembly of this Territory, on the 18th instant. It is my belief that they but express the sincere and heartfelt sentiments of our people regarding the untimely, and ever to be lamented death of Abraham Lincoln— I am sure that they have the warm concurrence of Madam,

Your most Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Secretary and Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Dec, 23, 1865

To the Honorable
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Of the United States,

Sir,

I have the honor to send to the House of Representatives of the United States, a copy of certain concurrent resolutions, adopted by the Second Legislative Assembly of this Territory on the 16th inst.

I am Your Obt, Svt.
(Richard C. Pierce)
Secretary & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott DEC. 23. 1865.

To the Honorable
President of the Senate
of the United States
Sir,

I have the honor to send to the Senate of the United States, a copy of certain concurrent resolutions of the Second Legislative Assembly of this Territory, adopted on the 16th inst.

I am Very O.b. Svt.
Richard C. Drew
Secretary & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Dec. 23, 1865

His Excellency Andrew Johnson,
President of the United States.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you copies of certain concurrent resolutions, regarding National affairs, and the death of Abraham Lincoln, adopted by the Second Legislative Assembly of this Territory on the 16th and 18th instants.

I am with great respect
Your very Obt. Svt.
Richard C. Ewing
Secretary and Acting Governor,

Territory of Nuggra,
Office of the Governor,
Pescolly Dec. 23, 1865.

Lieut. Genl. U. S. Grant

General

I have the honor to send you a copy of certain concurrent resolutions, adopted by the Second Legislative Assembly of this Territory on the 16th Inst.

I am Your Obt. Svt.
Richard Ch. Cornish
Secretary & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Dec. 30. 1865—

Hon. John N. Goodwin
Delegate in Congress from Arizona,
Sir,

In accordance with the request of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, I enclose to you a memorial from that body to the Senate & House of Representatives, of the United States in Congress assembled, asking that the Territory of Arizona be set apart as a separate land district, that the office of Surveyor General be created, and for a survey of the public lands of the Territory.

Also a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, asking for an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Colorado River.

These memorials, as you will understand, treat of subjects of much consequence to the people of Arizona, and I trust you will make every effort to secure the favorable action of Congress upon them.

I am Sir
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Secretary & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Dec. 30. 1865

Honorable John N. Goodwin
Delegate in Congress from Arizona
Sir

Herewith I transmit to you according to the request of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory,
A memorial of that body to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, asking a donation of certain lands to build a railroad in the Territory of Arizona, Also a joint resolution asking that the boundary lines between California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona be fixed, I need not urge you to use your influence, to secure the early and favorable consideration of these communications,

I am Sir
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard McCormick
Secretary & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Dec. 30. 1865

Messrs Leland,
Occidental Hotel,
San Francisco Cal,
Gentlemen,

The Legislative Assembly of this Territory, have instructed me to telegraph the enclosed resolutions to Hon. John W. Goodwin and Hon. Charles D. Poston, and I send them to you with the request that you will instantly upon receiving this letter, send them to the telegraph office, to be forwarded without delay, and draw upon me by mail for the cost, which I wish you to prepay without fail. If one copy cannot be sent to both, then have one telegraphed to each of the Gentlemen, according to their respective addresses.

I trouble you with this business, because I know you will give it more prompt attention than any one to whom I can write in San Francisco.

I would send the money to pay the necessary outlay, but have no idea what amount will be required. There shall be no delay in remitting you the sum, so soon as I am informed of it.

You will please have all the words telegraphed that are upon the enclosed slips.

I am with much respect
Your Obt Svt
Richard C. McCormick
Secy & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Dec. 30. 1866

Honorable John H. Goodwin
Delegate in Congress from Arizona
Sir.

I enclose to you per mail a copy of certain Concurrent Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory on the 30th inst, and sent to you by telegraph from San Francisco. They express the views of the Legislative Assembly in regard to the position assumed towards you by the Honorable Charles D. Poston, late Delegate in Congress from this Territory.

I am Your O.b.t. S.t.
Richard McCormick
Secretary & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Dec. 30. 1865

Honorable Charles D. Poston,
Late Delegate in Congress from Arizona
Sir,

I enclose to you per mail certain concurrent resolutions unanimously adopted by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, on the 30th inst, and sent to you by telegraph from San Francisco. They express the views of the Legislative Assembly, in regard to the position assumed by you towards the Honorable John N. Goodwin, Delegate in Congress from this Territory

I am your Obt Svt.
Richard C. Pennoyer
Secretary and Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Janry 6. 1866

Honorable John N. Goodwin
Delegate in Congress from Arizona
House of Representatives
Washington D. C.

Sir,

In accordance with the requests of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, I enclose to you a copy of the memorial of that body asking Congress to extend to the Territories the benefit of the Act of Congress of July 2. 1862, in reference to the Agricultural and Mechanic's Colleges. Also a memorial asking that the tract of land in the bend of the Colorado River, opposite Fort Yuma, be attached to the Territory of Arizona. Also a memorial asking that a reservation for the Yavapai, Pah-Utè, and Hualapai Indians, and for the friendly Apaches, be fixed upon the Lower Gila; and that the military force in the Territory be increased.

These memorials, like the others adopted by the Legislative Assembly, and transmitted to you by the last mail, treat of matters of lively interest and much importance to our people, and you will oblige, by using your best efforts to bring them to the early and favorable consideration of Congress,

I am Sir
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard McCormick
Secretary & Acting Governor

P.S. Last named memorial in a separate envelope

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Jany 10. 1866

Geo. H. Foster Esq.
Dep. Secy of State,
Michigan.
Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Vol. 12. Michigan Reports and the laws of that State for 1865,

I am Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Secretary & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Prescott Jany 15. 1866

To his Excellency
The Governor of Majrid
Sir.

In compliance with the Laws of this Territory, I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency, by mail, a copy of the Acts of the ~~Second~~ First Legislative Assembly of this Territory, also a copy of the Journals, for the use of the State of Majrid. The receipt of which you will please cause to be acknowledged.

I am Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Secretary of the Territory

N.B. Same sent at same time to the Governor of each state and territory in the Union.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott July 18. 1866

Mr. C. C. Dodson, Tucson.

Sir,

I last evening received your very respectful and proper petition, asking to be at once sent to the Governor of New Mexico. I do not find that I have power to send you until I am in receipt of his requisition; indeed I am not aware that he intends to demand you, I think, however, if you are in civil custody, as I presume to be the case, although I am left in the dark as to by whom you were arrested, and how you are held, that you can be relieved from the severity of your imprisonment. To this end I have directed the Attorney General, now in Tucson, to at once investigate your case, and afford you every privilege under the law. I deem your situation a hard one, and I should have been notified of your arrest at the moment it occurred.

I am Your P. H. S.
Richard C. McCormick
Secy & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Janry 18th 1866

My Dear Sir

As represented to me, the case of C. C. Dodson, now in prison at Tucson, is a very hard one, I do not see that I have a right to send him to New Mexico, without a requisition from the Governor of that Territory, although he begs me to do so. I wish you to investigate the case at once, and to afford Mr. Dodson every privilege under the law. I regret that the facts of his arrest and suffering have but just come to my knowledge,

I am Your Obt Svt
Richard C. McCormick
Secy & Acting Governor.

To,
Honorable Coles Bashford
Attorney General,

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Jany 18, 1866

To His Excellency
The Governor of New Mexico
Sir

My C. C. Dodson, a citizen of this Territory, is in prison at Tucson, under an indictment of murder found at the June term (1865) of the District Court held at Mesilla in New Mexico. As he has already been some time imprisoned, and is in much suffering, he is eager to be brought to trial, and confident, as he informs me, of establishing his innocence. He has petitioned me to immediately send him to you, but I do not feel at liberty to do so without your requisition. If it is your intention to demand him, as I believe it is your right, it will be a great relief to Mr. Dodson to have you do so, at your early convenience. Will you inform me of your proposed action, at your first convenience,

I am Your O.b.t. S.v.t.
Richard McCormick,
Secy & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott January 20, 1866

His Excellency F. F. Low
Governor of California
Sir.

In accordance with the request of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, I send you copy of a memorial to the Congress of the United States, asking that the tract of land in the bend of the Colorado River, opposite Fort Yuma, be attached to the Territory of Arizona. This is a copy of the memorial adopted by the First Legislative Assembly of this Territory, and sent to you last year. As you speak of the reception of that in your annual message the sending of the enclosed is doubtless superfluous, but I follow the request of the Legislature.

I am with much respect,
Your Obedient Servant
Richard Ewing Fenwick
Secretary & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, Jany 25. 1866

Lt. General U. S. Grant
General

I have the honor to send you a copy of a memorial to Congress, adopted by the Second Legislative Assembly of this Territory, and to respectfully request that you will give the petition therein made for an increase in the number of troops in this Territory, and for the retention in service of the Arizona Volunteers, your favorable consideration.

I am, General, Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. Sprague
Secretary & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Jan. 29, 1866

His Excellency
The Governor of New Mexico
Sir,

I send you a copy of the Code of Laws of this Territory. The Edition is a temporary one, and not intended for general distribution, but so many of your citizens are interested in Arizona that I have thought it well to furnish a copy for your Territorial Library.

I am Your Obedient Servant
Richard McCormick
Secretary & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Feb. 5th 1866

C. H. Briley Esq.
County Recorder - Yuma Co -
Sir,

I send one dozen copies of supplement to Arizona Miner containing amendments to the Howell Code, You will please see that they are distributed to the various officials of your County -

I am Your O. b't. Serv't.
Richard McCormick
Secretary & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Feb. 5. 1866

Hon. O. H. Gass,
Sir,

Not knowing the name of the Recorder of Pah-Ute Co. if one has been appointed, I send you herewith one dozen copies of a supplement to the Arizona Miner containing the amendments to the Howell Code, which I will thank you to distribute among the officials of that County

I am Your O. H. Srt.
Richard Ewbanks
Secretary & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Feb. 5th 1866

Hon. Gregory P. Harte
County Recorder, Pima County
Sir

I send one dozen copies of supplement to Arizona Miner containing amendments to the Howells Code, You will please see that they are distributed to the various officials of your County.—

I am Your O.b.t. Srvt
Richard C. McCormick
Secretary Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Feb. 5th 1866

James P. Bull Esq.
County Recorder, Mohave Co.
Sir

I send over dozen copies of supplement to Arizona Miner containing amendments to the Howell Code. You will please see that they are distributed to the various officials of your County.

I am Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. Pumpelly
Secretary & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Feb 5th 1866.

Hon. H. S. Morgan,
Commissioner of Immigration
Department of State
Washington D. C.
Sir,

Among the letters left here by Governor Goodwin, apparently unanswered, I find yours of October 14. 1865. referring to one of August 10th, which I do not find. No formal steps have yet been taken by this Territory, to invite immigration. When in the East, last year, I wrote some account of the Resources and Prospects of the Territory for the N. Y. Tribune, which was subsequently printed in pamphlet, a copy of which I now enclose. Hon. John N. Goodwin late Governor, and now Delegate in Congress, will be able to furnish your bureau many interesting facts regarding the field here opened to the settler, and I shall be glad to co-operate with you as you may desire. Had I received your letter in time, I should have suggested to the late Legislature, the importance of action in reference to the encouragement of immigration. I enclose a copy of my message to that body in which you will find allusion to the mineral and agricultural wealth of the Territory, the climate etc.

I am Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Secretary & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Feby 19. 1866.

Captain H. S. Washburn
Co. C, Arizona Volunteers.
Captain —

The plan, execution and success of the recent raid of Lieut. Gallegos and the men of your company upon the Apaches, meet the hearty and general commendation of our people. For myself, I wish formally to thank you, the Lieutenant and your men, for the severe blow you have dealt our common and barbarous foe.

It will be highly gratifying to the General commanding the district, and to the friends of the Territory everywhere, as proving the capacity and spirit of our native troops.

If rigorously followed up during the spring & summer, as I presume it will be, the Arizona volunteers may do more than all who have preceded them in the subjugation of the Apaches in this part of the Territory.

I am Your Obt. Svt.
Richard McCormick,
Secretary & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Feby 26, 1866

His Excellency
F. F. Low,
Governor of California,
Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of California requesting the President to invite a resident of the Pacific Coast to a seat in his Cabinet. The proposition meets the approval of the people of Arizona, and I regret that the resolution came too late for the action of our Legislature.

I am Your O.b.t. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick.
Secretary & Acting Governor.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott March 1st 1866.

To the Sheriff of Mohave County:

Sir—

By Chapter 13 of the Howell Code, Section 4, it is made the duty of the Governor to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." It appears that to this time the provisions of Chapter 33 of the Howell Code, "of Finance and Taxation" have been but partially carried out. Your attention is directed to Section 11 of said chapter, which reads as follows:

Section 1. On the first Monday in April in each year, the County Assessor or his deputies shall proceed to assess the taxable property within his county, and shall continue and complete an assessment roll of the same, on or before the third Monday of May following, which roll, when so completed, shall be certified by him to be a correct roll of the taxable property of the County & the valuation thereof; Provided, that no description of property, except real estate, shall be necessary to be contained in such roll.

As Ex-officio Assessor and Collector you will see that the requirements of this section are promptly and thoroughly complied with, and that the instructions of the Chapter and its amendments herewith sent regarding the collection of taxes, including the poll tax and Territorial tax are also properly carried out. It is essential in order to replenish both the County and Territorial Treasuries and to prevent the accumulation of debt.

It will also be your duty to proceed, on the first Monday in the ensuing month of April, to take the required census or enumeration of the inhabitants of your county, as prescribed in Chapter 14 of the Howell Code: Sections 17, 18 & 19. It is of the first importance that said census be promptly and correctly taken. You will be particular to visit, or have your deputies visit, every town, settlement, ranch & mining district in your County, and to see not only that the name of every inhabitant (saving those excepted by the law,) is accurately obtained, but that the

the other information required is in each case secured, and that all the provisions of the law are observed. In order to avoid error or misapprehension, the Entries made should be read to the party from whom they are obtained, and any error or omission should be promptly corrected or supplied.

Blanks are herewith forwarded for taking both the taxable property & the census, and it is hoped, if the duties imposed upon you by the law are such as you cannot find time promptly & properly to perform, with the aid of such deputies as you are allowed, that you will immediately notify the Supervisors of your county, and request them to fill your place. The interests of your county and of the Territory demand that no personal considerations shall be allowed to delay or to prevent the enforcement of the law.

I am, Your Obt. Svt.
Richard Cummins
Secretary & Acting Governor

P.S. The same and blanks sent to each County at same date.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Feb. 1. 1866

To the Board of Supervisors
of Mohave County -
Gentlemen

I send you a copy of a letter this day addressed to the Sheriff of your County. The matters to which it refers are of much consequence, not only to the interests of your County, but to those of the Territory at large.

By section 10 of the act creating a Board of Supervisors in the several counties of the Territory, approved Dec. 30. 1865, it is made your duty to see that all the County & Township officers, intrusted with the collection, disbursement and safekeeping of the public revenues, faithfully perform the duties imposed upon them by law, and to prosecute them for any delinquencies.

It is my expectation that you will be particular to carry out this injunction, not only in the case of the Sheriff, in the duties referred to in my letter, but regarding all the County officers, and to see that no duty assigned to them is neglected. Existing vacancies in office should be filled at once, and if, from other business or incapacity, any officer is inefficient, he should be requested to resign, and his place be given to a suitable person without delay. It is of the highest importance that the Counties be completely organized, and all the laws promptly & thoroughly enforced.

I am Very Obt. Svt.
Richard C. Tomlinson
Acting Governor

The same letter to Supervisors of each county at the same date.

Territory of Oregon
Office of the Secretary
Prescott March 1st 1866

Hon. Thos. L. Smith,
First Auditor of the Treasury,
Washington D. C.

Sir,

I now have the honor, at the earliest practicable moment subsequent to the adjournment of the Second Legislative Assembly of this Territory, to present my accounts so far as completed from November 10th 1864, the date of my last report, to the present date (March 1st 1866) inclusive.

I have so far explained the items in the various vouchers that I think they will be readily understood and allowed. If any of the charges seem high, let it be remembered that this is the most remote, inaccessible and poorly supplied Territory in the Union. The customary charge for freight from the sea board (Los Angelos or Wilmington) is twenty five cents per pound, and as yet all provisions are brought from California; flour selling here at $25 to $30 per hundred, and bacon at $1 per pound, which of course regulates the cost of labor and of every thing else. Gold is the currency and legal tenders have ranged from 50 to 60 cents, although just now they pass for seventy cents on the dollar.

Several claims not now sent are held for your response to the following queries=

1, Whether, our population being largely Spanish, I am warranted in printing all or any part of the laws, proclamations &c in Spanish, and if not whether I will be allowed to pay for interpreting they same into Spanish if the Territory will pay for the printing?

2, Whether, in view of the great labor always imposed upon the Secretary and Assistant of the Council, and the Chief Clerk and Assistant of the House of Representatives, I may not pay them more than the other attendants, who have comparatively nothing to do, and if so, how much more?

3, Whether, as it occupies a long time to forward

the permanent edition of the Journals out State here or to get them printed elsewhere, I will be allowed to publish them in the Territorial Newspaper as advertisements at the established rates, the cost per year will I judge be about Five hundred Dollars.

4, Whether, as printing of the Journal (daily) is requisite for the convenience of the Legislators, the bill may not be allowed as well, be that for the permanent edition, provided the form be as simple as the enclosed?

5, Whether, inasmuch as under act enclosed, approved March 3rd, 1853, the Commissioners appointed to draft a code for the Territory of New Mexico were paid from the general Government fund, the Commissioner here employed may not be paid, and the Territory relieved from the charge ($2,500) which it assumed.

From the balance of funds now remaining in my hands, I think I can pay each and all of the charges for the present fiscal year, while three annual appropriations have been made for the Territory I have not expended two of them, and if the additional outlays, regarding which information is herein asked, are authorized, I can yet keep the Expenses of the Territory within the annual appropriations, and this you must agree, will be doing well for the most distant and expensive of all the Territories.

I am, with much respect,
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard Cunningham
Secretary of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, March 6, 1866

H. T. Florey Esq.
La Paz, Yuma Co.
Sir,

I have accepted your resignation as Judge of Probate for Yuma County and appointed David Hitchcock in your place.

I am Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Secy and Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott April 10th 1866

Lieut. D. S. Walker
Comdg Company
Arizona Volunteers
Lieut.

I have received your letter to Adjt General Garrick and I congratulate you upon the decisive victory of your command over the Apaches in the Engagement of March 31st. Such blows tend not only to do you and your men great credit, but to strike terror to the heart of our common and malicious foe, and if followed up they must compel him to terms.

The success of the volunteers is very gratifying to the friends of the Territory and especially to me. I wish you to express my official and personal thanks to the brave Pimas and Maricopas, and I am

Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Secy and Acting Governor

P.S. I send you a copy of a letter this day addressed to our Delegate in Congress. It will show that I am doing what I can to have the volunteers kept in the service.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Apl. 10. 1866

Hon. John H. Goodwin
Delegate in Congress
Washington D.C.

Sir,

The Volunteers have lately made two splendid fights, as you will see by Mines. In all, since Feb. 1st they have killed 79 Apaches. This is grand work, and such as to command the Volunteers to our especial pride and care. There is a general desire that they be retained in the service, as requested by the Memorial of the Legislature, and if you can possibly obtain authority to fill the regiment you will favor both the Territory and the general government, for it is now demonstrated that the Volunteers make the most inexpensive and effective Indian hunters. Familiar with the Country, and accustomed to its fare and exposures, and at the same time acquainted with the haunts and habits of the Apache and eager to avenge the outrages suffered at his hands, they have a fitness for the all important work here which no other troops possess or can acquire without long residence. In the matter of transportation they require comparatively nothing; preferring to march with a single blanket and their food packed upon their backs. The night march, so irksome to other troops, is their delight as it is the secret of their great success.

If economy and a quick conquest of the Apache, are desired, as I must believe they are, by the government, it cannot do better, whatever the reduction in the army or the peace regulations of the War Department, than to give Arizona a full regiment of her veteran and useful troops.

You will gratify our people by urging this matter upon the President

and the Secretary of War, and should it be impossible to get authority to make up the regiment, you will do well to insist that the present Companies be kept in service for the Term asked by the Legislature.

I am Your Obt. Svt.

Richard Cunningham

Secretary and Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott May 1. 1866

Hon. Hugh McCulloch
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington D.C.

Sir,

Please place to my credit with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, the sum appropriated by Congress for the purchase of a library for the Territory of Arizona.

I am Sir
Yours Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Secretary and Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, May 10, 1866

Granville H. Oury Esq.
Tucson.

Sir.

Your letter of April 30, is received, and your resignation as a Supervisor for Pima Co. is accepted with this date.

Dan'l Jos. O'Ph. Sol.
Richard C. Drew
Secretary and Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott May 14. 1866

Brig Gen. Mason
Comdg District of Arizona
General

It is probably known to you that Joel H. Swilling the well known pioneer is about to start with a Company of citizens to Explore the Country about the White and Chiricahua mountains.

The expedition promises to be of importance in securing definite knowledge of a part of the Territory but little known.

If it should result as many think will be the case, in the discovery of Extensive placers it will be of great service to the country in attracting population.

For the better protection of the Company, no less than for acquainting the military with the haunts of some of the worst of the Apaches, and on the ground of the public consequence of the Expedition, I hope if in your power, you will detail a detachment of troops to accompany Mr. Swilling and his Enterprising Companions.

I am General
with much respect
Your O.H. Svt.
Richard C. Tomlinson
Secy and Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott May 21. 1866

David Hitchcock Esq.
La Paz. Yuma Co.
Sir –

Your resignation as Probate Judge of Yuma Co. is this day received and accepted

I am Your O. H. Servt.
Richard C. McormicK
Secy and Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott May 23. 1866

F. G. Christie Esq.
County Recorder
Yavapai Co.
Sir –

Under authority of an Act of the Legislature approved October 23. 1864 I furnish you for use in your office, with a copy of the official map of the Territory prepared by R. Gird. Commissioner

I am Yours &c &c
Richard McCormick
Secy & ex Acting Governor

Same to Recorder of each County

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott May 23. 1866

Adjutant Mills
Fort Yuma Cal.
Sir –

In compliance with your request I now furnish you a copy of the official map of the Territory prepared by Richard Ord, Commissioner for use at your post.

I am Very R.t. Sir
Richard C. Hamilch
Sec'y & Acting Governor

Copied to Captain Francis T. Washburn

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott May 30. 1866

Hon. John A. Clarke
Surveyor General
Santa Fe. N.M.

Sir

Will you be good enough to send me a copy of your report regarding proposed surveys in this Territory and to inform me when you will be here, or have an agent here, and what steps if any, will be taken to survey the agricultural lands. I am frequently asked for information on these subjects upon which I am wholly in the dark.

I am very O.F.L. Sir
Richard C. McCormick
Secy and Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott June 1. 1866.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton
Secretary of War Washington D.C.

Sir,

I deem the occasion of a change of Commanders in this military district and the incoming of new troops, as well as the fact that the question of subduing the Apache is attracting unusual attention, a fitting time for the presentation of the following conclusions, arrived at after a residence of several years in the Territory, and much careful observation, and some of which I have heretofore made known to you. In a statement published in New York last Summer, I estimated the total number of hostile Apache warriors in Arizona at less than one thousand. I adhere to this belief, and further I am of the opinion, that the whole membership of the (hostile) nation, including every family, does not exceed five thousand.

The Apache has no permanent home, he seldom plants the same land for successive years, his rancherias, or camps, and hunting grounds are so frequently changed that, to use a military phrase, he is constantly "in the field." Cowardly by instinct, stealthy and treacherous, he seeks every advantage in his warfare, never attacking equal numbers, and by his alert movements, in small bands, over 25.000 square miles of mountain and desert country, or an area as great as the States of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire combined, he eludes detection unless constantly pursued.

His range is East of Tucson, the Pima Villages Wickenburg and Prescott, and he seldom ventures west of these settlements. His raids are upon the roads connecting these towns with each other, with the forts to the eastward, and with New Mexico, and upon the mining and farming camps scattered along the Hassayampa, the Agua Fria, the Verde, the

Salinas, the upper Gila, and throughout that part of Pima County east of Tucson, and that upon the Sonora line, His repugnance to civilization is based upon the viciousness of his nature, and, in my judgment, he will not abide by treaty stipulations of any kind until thoroughly impressed with the power of the Government.

Since the Territory came under the American flag, despite the array of theories, the clamor of preparation and the expenditure of large sums of money, no systematic and effective plan to assure him of this power has been devised, or if devised it has not been carried out. The shuffling of the Territory from one military department to another, the frequent change of commanding officers and troops, the lack of co-operative movements, and the inopportune abandonment of posts and campaigns, have inspired him with the belief that the Government is trifling, weak and incompetent to his subjugation.

Without discussing the measures of the past, or undertaking to fasten responsibility for their insufficiency upon one party or another, it is obvious if the Government would do more than simply hold the country: if it would overthrow and forever destroy the power of the Apache, make life and property secure, and thus open this opulent mineral Territory to rapid settlement and development, it must from this time forward, pursue a new policy.

What this should be is to my own mind clear and conclusive, and although making no claim to military knowledge, and having no desire to interrupt well meant military plans, I state it boldly, and I believe, with the sanction of the people of ~~Arizona~~ the Territory.

I begin with the assertion that to obtain permanent peace with the Apache he must be fought and conquered. Defensive movements will not do: the most offensive are necessary, while I would always offer him a reservation, to expect-

to get him on it, before he is soundly whipped would be to exhibit a gross ignorance of his disposition.

He must be fought with system, stratagem and persistence. He must be fought upon his own grounds, driven from his retreats, however difficult to reach, and followed with relentless vigor until he sues for peace. It is a great point to prevent his planting, for with all he steals he does not get enough to live upon without raising crops of his own. To occupy the mescale ranges at the proper season, and prevent the preparation of food from that wild plant, is also important, as it is to press him so hard that he cannot have time to preserve what meat he secures by hunting or theft. Everything goes to prove that regular, or irregular, American troops cannot, from their mode of life, their ignorance of the country, its great extent, its rough and trying conformation, and their distaste for the work be expected to achieve marked success in fighting the Apache. The regulars here before the war, and the California volunteers just relieved, made many toilsome marches and killed, in the aggregate, a large number of the savages, but a great proportion of their scouts were profiters, and they considered their service as a whole, most irksome and unsatisfactory. The regulars now here have no knowledge of the country, little interest in it, and feels, with few exceptions, as did their predecessors, that they are in exile, while they hold the forts, escort trains and travellers, and make occasional scouts, at distances of from twenty to fifty miles from their stations, another force for fighting the Apache, must be provided.

In the spring of 1865 my predecessor under authority (solicited in February, 1864) from the War Department, began to recruit men for the First Regiment of Arizona Volunteers.

The American settlers in the Territory were so much engaged in mining and ranching

and had given so much time to battling the Apache, that the four companies mustered into the service up to the date (in the summer) when owing to the close of the war further enlistments were prohibited, were two of them composed of Pimo and Maricopa Indians, and two of native Arizonians (Mexicans).

Experience has shown that the Indians, while they are bitterly hostile to the Apache, and have punished him severely, are too superstitious and notional for soldiers. Believing in witchcraft they are only willing to take the field when their wizards so advise, and on killing a single Apache they insist upon a return to their towns to celebrate the event. Another argument against them is that having entered the service of the Government, although at home most of the time, they deem it incumbent upon them to entirely abstain from labor, and thus many of their best farms are neglected, while they pomenter about in indolence, pompously arrayed in their uniforms including overcoats, even when the mercury marks a tropical temperature.

On the contrary the Arizonians have shown characteristics which clearly prove that they are the right men in the right place.

The two companies have killed and captured (although kept in camp much of the time from a lack of supplies) more Apaches than have all the the other troops in the Territory within the same time, since the 1st of February. One company and a detachment of another have in several scouts from Camp Lincoln on the Verde, fifty miles east of Prescott, killed more than ninety Apaches, without the loss of a man.

The efficiency of the natives may be attributed to various reasons: They are stimulated by a desire to avenge the loss of friends and property at the hands of the Apache, by which nearly all have suffered, they are

entirely familiar with the country, and with the haunts and habits of the Indians; they prefer active duty to life in camp; they understands the art of making long marches without transportation, cheerfully packing their provisions and blankets upon their backs. The night marche, so repulsive and fatiguing to other troops, is their forte, as it is a secret of their success. Concealing themselves by day, and following the fires by night, they enter the very heart of the Apache country without being discovered, and often come upon the enemy before his dogs are aroused. In the matter of subsistence they prefer pinole (parched corn or wheat grounds) and jerked meat, which may be readily prepared, of which many rations can be compressed in a small compass, and which American troops would consider intolerable fare.

I do not hesitate to say that these natives volunteers, whose hearts are in the work, and who are at home in the Country, are the men to hunt the Apache, to follow him from fastness to fastness, and, by concerted, continuous and harassing movements, from many points in the Territory, to force him to terms; or, if necessary, to exterminate him. That they are not comparable to the regulars, or to the California volunteers, in many respects, is conceded, but for the work in hand they are much better adapted than any troops we have had.

With the regulars at the posts, and ten companies of natives in the fields, led by energetic captains chosen from American citizens long resident in the Territory, and familiar with the Spanish language, I am confident that the Apache may, within two years, be so thoroughly overcome that he will gladly accept a reservation and never again be a terror or an annoyance. Moreover, the plan commends itself to the Government on the score of economy. It is my belief that the expense of raising and maintaining ten companies of the natives in action for a year, will not exceed that incurred

in transferring the Fourteenth Regiment from the East to the Territory. I sincerely hope that the order of the War Department, stopping recruiting for the Arizona First, because the war in the East had ceased, will be revoked, and authority given, in accordance with the request of the Territorial Legislature, to have the regiment filled (awaits of no difficulty) and kept in service for the term of two years. Thus, with less than thirty companies in all, the posts may be well garrisoned, the transportation protected, and an unremitting and telling aggressive war waged upon the Apaches, so that within a brief period the whole military force, saving a few troops to guard the reservations, may be withdrawn from the Territory, and a large possession be made the scene and lucrative home of a great population, and a source of revenue to the Government.

I will only add, that in order to prevent delay or interruption in the movements of the volunteers, the frontier posts, or advanced camps from which they would draw their rations, should never be without abundant supplies and that pack trains from those posts or camps, properly guarded, should follow the troops, so that there may be no occasion for them to come in, unless, at long intervals, for rest, but that they may constantly keep the tracks of the enemy.

I send you a copy of the official map of the Territory, just published, which will enable you more clearly to comprehend the lines and localities to which I have referred, and the wide range of the Apaches.

I am, with much respect
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard Coulter Gormick

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor.
Prescott, June, 1, 1866

Hon. John N. Goodwin
Delegate in Congress
Sir—

In addition to my letter of April 10th which I asked you to submit to the Secretary of War, I now send directly to that official a more elaborate argument in favor of employing Native Volunteers to fight the Apaches. I enclose a copy of the same to you and again request that you will make every effort in your power to secure authority to recruit ten Companies. No troops have ever rendered the Territory such service, and if the War Department would assume a speedy, certain and economical overthrow of the Apache it will listen to the memorials of the Legislature and to my repeated appeals.

I am Yours O. & H. Svt.
Richard McCormick
Secy & Act. Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, June 5, 1866

Maj. Genl. Halleck
Commanding Division of the Pacific
General —

I enclose to you a copy of a letter lately sent to the Secretary of War, and I am,

with much respect
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. Drum

same date to Gen. Grant McDowell Col. Wallen and Capt. Washburn

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, June 9. 1866

Col. Woodruff,
U.S. Topographical Engineers,
Washington D.C.

Sir—

I much wish to secure two copies, one for the Military commandant of this Territory, and one for myself, of Gloffstein's map of parts of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona. At the suggestion of Governor Gilpin of Colorado, I write to you for them. They will be of great use here, and if you can spare them please send by mail, securely wrapped, and marked via San Francisco. Any charges will be promptly paid.

I am Yours Obt Svt.

Richard C. Gooch
Secy & Act. Governor of the Territory

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott June 9. 1866

John H. Archbald Esq.
County Recorder - Pima Co.
Sir -

A Box of copies of the Journals and Acts of the First Legislature for general distribution in your county goes from here on Monday by a Government wagon. It is the same box of which I wrote Mr. Harte, supposing him to be County Recorder, and which I tried to send some months since. It will be delivered to you free of charge, and I trust, in good condition.

Yours Truly
Richard C. Lorrick
Secy & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott June 24/66

Hon. Messrs. Lewis Beaty and Brosnan
Judges of Nevada
Gents.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of two Copies of the reports of decisions of Supreme Court of Nevada, for use of the Library of this Territory.

I am your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Secy & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, June 20, 1866.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington D.C.

Sir-

I request that the balance of the Contingent and Translators funds appropriated to this Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, and not used by Governor Goodwin be placed to my credit with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco; also that the amount of those funds appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867 be placed to my credit at the same place.

I am your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. Tomlinson
Acting Governor of the Territory since Oct. 1865, and now appointed and confirmed as Governor.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Governor.
Prescott, June 20/66.

Hon. John Conness,
U. S. Senate,
Sir.

From your interest in all that pertains to the Pacific Coast, I take the liberty of sending you a copy of a letter lately addressed to the Secretary of War, and which treats of the Apache question, a most important one to the people of Arizona.

I am Sir, with much respect,
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard McCormick.

Also same date to
Morgan & Mye.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, June 27. 1866

Lieut. Col. Mallen
Comdg. Dist. of Arizona
Col.

Having learned by special orders No. 33 from Hd. Qrs. Mil. Div. of the Pacific that second Lieut. Primitivo Cervantes, First Arizona Infantry, has been honorably discharged the service of the U.S. I have appointed Mr. H. Ford to fill the vacancy, and I request that you forward an order to the mustering officer (Lieut. Parrish I am rightly informed) to muster him into the service with the least possible delay

I am your Obt. Svt.

Richard McCormick
Secy & Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott June 23. 1866

Lieut. Col. H. D. Wallen
Comdg. Dist. of Arizona
Colonel

Second Lieut. Ford. Company A, Arizona Vols. received your order to appear before Lieut. Barr, for muster on Monday last, and left immediately for Wickenburg, where he arrived by rapid travel the following day, but Lieut. Barr had already gone from there. As it is reported that he will not return to Wickenburg, or come to Prescott, I would ask if it is in your power to authorize one of the officers at Fort Whipple to muster Lieut. Ford, and if you will do so? as Captain Cushman is anxious to have him join his company on the Verde.

I am Col.
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. Tomich
Secy and Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott June 20, /66

John H. Atchbald Esq.
Prescott, Pima Co.

Sir

In the matter of payment for the certified copy of the Census of Pima County sent from your office to this, I would say that I think it a fair charge upon the County, and one that will be allowed by your Supervisors

I am your Obt Svt.
Richard C. Dunnigan
Secy and Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott July 7. 1866

Lieut. Col. Hallen
Comdg. Dist. of Arizona
Colorado

Second Lieut. Ford will appear before Lieut. Barr at Wickenburg on the 15th

Learning by Special Order from Hd. Qrs Division of the Pacific that Captain Poston of Co. C Arizona Volunteers has been discharged the service I have appointed J. D. Walker now first Lieut to be Captain of said company and W. A. Hancock now second Lieut. to be first Lieut of said Co.

May I ask you to instruct these officers (at the Pima Villages) when and where they shall go to be mustered in, or if Lieut. Barr is still in the lower country upon receipt of this, will you have him stop at Pima on his way to Wickenburg

I am with much respect
Your O. Ot. Svt.
Richard McCormick
Acting Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott July 9. 1866

Hon. William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

On the 8th inst. nearly three months after it was posted, I received, from your office, my Commission as Governor of the Territory of Arizona. I have this day taken the oath of allegiance in the form sent me, which is now returned, and entered upon the duties of the office.

In accordance with your request I have to inform you that I was born in the City of New York.

I am with high respect
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. M. Mitchell

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Prescott, July. 9. 1866

To the Sheriff of
_____ County Arizona
Sir.

In accordance with the duty imposed upon me by Sec. 6, of Chapter XV of the Code of this Territory, I hereby notify you that the following offices are to be voted for in your County, by the qualified electors thereof at the next general Election, which will be held on Wednesday September 5. 1866 viz.-
A Delegate to the 40th Congress of the United States
_____ Members of the Territorial Council
_____ Members of the House of Representatives
Three Supervisors
Two Justices of the peace for each election precinct, and in each such precinct, containing a population of more than eight hundred persons, to be ascertained by the Probate Court, there shall be an additional Justice elected.
One, and not more than two Constables for each Election precinct.
I am Your O. bt. Svt.

Asst. Secy. of the Territory

The same to each Sheriff in the Territory

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott July 9. 1866.

To the
County Recorder of Pima Co
Territory of Arizona
Sir –

In accordance with the provision of Section 19. Chapter XIV. of the Code of this Territory I transmit to you a copy of my proclamation, this day issued, announcing the apportionment of members of the Legislature under the census of 1866.

I am Yours O.H. Sort
Richard C. McCormick
Governor

on same date
one to each Co. Recorder –
each Sheriff & each Dist Judge – in the Territory

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott July 24. 1866

Lieut. Col. Walker
Comdg Dist.
Tucson, Arizona
Colonel –

I have this day commissioned Antonio Azuly to be Second Lieutenant in Company C. Arizona Volunteers, and I will thank you to issue the necessary order for his mustering in. His address is Pima Villages, care Capt. J. S. Walker.

I am Col –
Your Obt. Svt.
(Richard McCormick)
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, July 24, 1866

Lieut. Col. Walker
Comdg District
Tucson, Arizona.

Sir –

The people of this place are likely to be put to great inconvenience by the stoppage of the mails from Tubac and Tucson unless they are permitted to send their letters by military express. May I ask if you contemplate establishing such an Express and if, under the circumstances, you will permit the citizens to send and receive their letters by it?

I am Your Obt Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott July 20, 1866

To the Sheriff of
County, Territory of Arizona.
Sir –

In accordance with the provision of section 3, Chapter XXIV, of the Code of this Territory, I transmit to you copies of my proclamation, this day issued, designating the offices to be filled at the general election to be held on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1866.

By section 4 of said chapter, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of each county to give at least ten days notice of such election, by setting up, at each usual place of holding elections in his county, a copy of this proclamation, and by inserting the same in some newspaper published in the County, if any be published therein.

I also send you copies of a pamphlet containing extracts from the election laws of the Territory, prepared for the convenience of inspectors, judges, clerks and voters, and with which you will please supply the various polls for use on election day.

I am Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Governor

The same sent to each Sheriff of each County and on named date

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott July 20. 1866

To the Supervisors of
County, Territory of Arizona.

Gentlemen,

As you are doubtless aware, by section 9, of the Act creating a Board of Supervisors in the several counties in the Territory, approved December 30, 1865, it is made the duty of the Supervisors to act as a Board of Canvassers, and declare the Election returns, and cause a certificate of election to be given by the Clerks to any person whom they shall find to have been legally elected to any county or township office; Provided, that the Probate Judge shall canvass the returns as to Supervisors, and shall cause the Clerks to give to each person elected to the office of Supervisor, a certificate of Election.

As the Legislature is to meet this year on the 3d day of October, or within thirty days from the day of election, it is important that you should canvass the returns - all of which by the foregoing section would appear to be in your charge - at the earliest practicable moment, that the County Recorder may be able to furnish the Secretary of the Territory with the names of the persons elected to the respective houses.

I am Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. Cornish
Governor

Thus sent to Supervisors
of each County on same date

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, July 25, 1866

To the Recorder of
County, Territory of Arizona.

Sir:

In accordance with the provision of section 3, chapter XXIV, of the Code of this Territory, I transmit to you a copy of my proclamation, this day issued, designating the offices to be filled at the general election to be held on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1866.

By section 31, chapter XXIV, of the Code, it is made your duty, on the tenth day after the election, or as soon as you shall have received the returns from each precinct, to proceed to estimate the vote of the County and to draw up and sign a statement of the same.

The Act creating a Board of Supervisors in the several counties of the Territory, approved December 20, 1865, a copy of which I enclose, has the following provision: Sec. 9. The Board of Supervisors shall also act as a Board of Canvassers, and declare the election returns, and cause a certificate of election to be given by the Clerks to any person whom they shall find to have been legally elected to any county or township office within the County: Provided, that the Probate Judge shall canvass the returns as to Supervisors, and shall cause the Clerks to give to each person elected to the office of Supervisor, a certificate of election. Under this provision, which at all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the act referred to were repealed, while it will be the duty of the Supervisors to canvass all returns, the duty of the Recorder as to certifying to the election of Delegate and members of the Legislature is not changed, and I to day by special communication request the Supervisors to lose no time in making the canvass. I send you two blanks, one to fill with returns of vote for Delegate and members of the Legislature, and file in your office, and one to transmit with certified copy of same returns to the Secretary of the Territory, which you will please do (by mail or otherwise) with the least possible delay, as the Legislature is to meet on the 8th day of October ensuing.

I am Your Obt. Svt.

Richard C. McormicK
Governor

The same sent to Recorder of
Each county, on same date

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott July 27/66

Major General Halleck
Commanding Division of the Pacific
General -

Under General orders No. 11 dated April 21. 1866, from your head-quarters Capt. Robt. H. Porter, commanding at Fort Mohave in this Territory, has demanded the removal from the County, or the destruction, of all liquors in the hands of the merchants and saloon keepers in Mohave City, a town near the Fort, but as I am informed not upon a military or Indian reservation - So far as I can learn liquors have not been sold to Indians, and the establishments have been kept in an orderly manner. They are regularly licensed under the laws of the Territory, and their proprietors think they have rights, with which the law, which Capt. Porter insists upon enforcing, was not meant to interfere.

May I ask you if it is intended to interpret the term "Indian Country" as used in said law, as applying to a country occupied and held by the whites, and to a white settlement such as Mohave City?

My own impression is that the term refers to a strictly Indian Country, wholly inhabited by the Savages, and wherein there are no white settlements. Taken, as it would seem to be by Capt. Porter, it would entirely prevent the introduction of sale of liquors in Arizona, and thus destroy a branch of trade in which large capitals is invested, from which the government reaps a considerable revenue by taxation, and which is everywhere else, under proper restrictions, accorded the full protection of the law.

I am General, with much respect
Your Obt. Svt
Richard C. McCormick
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott July 27. 1866.

James P. Bull Esq.
Mohave City
Sir—

I have your communication of the 21st, with enclosures, and I am surprised to hear of the conduct of the new commanding officer at Fort Mohave, I cannot think that the term "Indian country" as used in the law which he is so determined to enforce, is intended to refer to a country in possession of the whites, and particularly to a white settlement like Mohave City, but to a country entirely occupied by the Indians.

Moreover your dealers in liquors are properly licensed by the Territory, and have rights which I do not believe the law in question, or any law should invade, so long as their establishments are orderly and the usual custom of not selling liquors to Indians is observed.

I have written the Attorney General of the Territory, our highest legal authority, and with whom I feel it a duty to advise, to give me his opinion on the action of Capt. Porter without delay, and as soon as received I will forward it to you. I have also written Major General Halleck relating the position of your citizens, and the annoyance they are suffering from the course of Capt. Porter, and requested to know to what extent his order is meant to apply to the towns in this Territory.

For the present I would advise that your store-keepers turn their attention to the sale of other commodities than liquors, and I doubt not that in a short time all the privileges they have hitherto enjoyed will be restored to them. I am a staunch advocate of civil law, and as its representative here, I shall not suffer imposition of any kind, and I am satisfied that the military authorities will not undertake to sanction it.

I am Yours Obt. Svt.
Richard C. Tomlinson,
Governor.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott July 27 1866.

Hon. Coles Bashford
Attorney General
Sir—

I send you certain papers received from Mohave City, and relating to steps taken by the new Commandant at Fort Mohave in suppressing the sale of liquors. I also send you copies of letters I have written on the subject to Major General Halleck and to James P. Bull Esq.

I request that at your first convenience you will give me your written opinion as to the legality of the course pursued by said Commandant, and your advice as to what action, if any, I shall take in the matter.

I am Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, Aug. 6. 1866

Lt. Col. Walker
Commanding Ter. of Arizona
Colonel,

Learning by special order no. 45 from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, that First Lieutenant John W. Vermehr of Company E, First Arizona Vols. was on the 27th of June honorably discharged the service of the United States, I have this day promoted Manuel Gallego as now second Lieutenant of the Company to be First Lieutenant of the Company to be First Lieutenant and appointed Jose Chacon to the second Lieutenancy.

I request that you will authorize Lieut. Barr or some mustering officer to muster them in with as little delay as possible, as they are men whose services I especially desire to recognize, and the term of service of the Volunteers has nearly expired.

I am Col
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, Aug 6, 1866

Lt. Colonel Walker
Commanding District of Arizona
Colonel —

I have just returned from the Verde river, 50 miles East from Prescott, and I am deeply impressed with the value of its valley for agricultural purposes.

The settlers have upwards of 300 acres under cultivation, and of corn alone they expect to raise 70,000 pounds this season. Some 10,000 acres of excellent land may and probably will be brought under cultivation if the valley is as well protected from the Apaches as it has been since the establishment of Camp Lincoln.

The settlers are apprehensive that in the event of the mustering out of the Arizona Volunteers the Camp may be abandoned, and all the troops withdrawn from the valley.

I promised to write you upon the subject although I cannot believe that you will for a moment entertain a thought of giving up a post of so much importance — not only as a protection to the valley but as a barrier between Prescott and the Apache country, it should be maintained under all circumstances.

In my judgment we owe our present relief from Indian molestation in this part of the Territory, more to the existence of this post, and the activity of the Volunteers than to any other agency.

I sincerely hope that you will make provision for its maintenance, and I would suggest that the excellent grazing in the valley, and the large crops produced this year, make it a desirable location for a cavalry company, while for scouting purposes such a company would perhaps be more useful than one of Infantry.

Should you send a company from Fort McDowell, or any point in the lower country, the trails up the Verde will be found the shortest route, but there is a better trail, and one over which wagons can be taken with a little labor, by the Agua Fria.

I am still hopeful that the Volunteers will be kept in the service.

General McDowell writes me that he and General Sullivan have ~~both~~ urged the War Department to retain them, and to authorize me to raise a full regiment, and Lt. Jos. Goodwin, our Delegate in Congress, has been pressing the matter.

I think that in the event of the retention of the Volunteers, it would be well to keep the present force upon the Verde rather than to send a new one, even of cavalry.

I am with much respect
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Governor.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, Aug. 9. 1866

James P. Gull Esq.
Mohave City - Arizona
Sir -

Attorney General Rockford arrived here a few days since, having passed my communication, relating to the question raised by the course of Capt. Porter, upon the road. I have however, presented all the facts to him, and herewith I send you a copy of his legal opinion, which although prepared in haste, will, I think do to stand by.

Soon as I hear from Major General Halleck, for whose reply to my letter, I deem it a proper courtesy to wait, I shall take such action, if any, as may be necessary to restore to the citizens of Mohave City all their rights under the civil laws of the Territory.

I am Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Aug. 16. 1866

Lt. Col. Waller
Commanding District of Arizona
Colonel –

The settlers in Skull Valley request me to say that upon the withdrawal of the detachment of men under Lieut. Hutton they will be left powerless against the Indians lurking in that vicinity and to ask that if it is not possible to make a permanent Station in the valley, you will at least keep a force there until the crops are gathered.

These are large and valuable, and their loss would be disastrous to this part of the Territory.

I believe the term of Lieut. Huttons men has almost expired, and I hope you will be able to comply with the anxious desire of the settlers.

I am with much respect –
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard McCormick
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Aug. 18. 1866

Lieut. Oscar Hutton,
Co. F. Arizona Volunteers
Lieutenant—

I give you my official and personal thanks for the prompt, gallant and decisive manner in which you and the men of your command chastised the Indians who attacked the train of Mr Freeman, in Skull Valley, on the 13th instant.

The combination of tame and wild Indians there formed for the purpose of robbery and murder, was one of the most formidable and audacious ever made in the Territory, and but for the summary way in which it was dealt with, must have resulted in serious consequences to travellers and settlers.

I congratulate you, that in this engagement you and your commands have added so largely to the excellent reputation of the Arizona Volunteers as Indian fighters. That you have rendered the Territory a great service, and taught our treacherous and brutal foe a lesson which he can never forget. Force is the only argument to use with the hostile Apache; and the rifle and revolver conduct him and those who combine with him, to the only reservation they deserve.

I am with much respect
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. Gov Cormick
Governor ...

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, Nov. 2. 1866.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Prescott, Oct. 2. 1866.

Hon. Richard C. McCormick
Governor of the Territory of Arizona

Sir:— I hereby certify that the following is a true statement of all the returns that have been received at my office of the election held on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1866 for Delegate to Congress from this Territory, for the term commencing March 4th 1867.

Colin Bashford received 1009 votes.
Charles D. Poston " 518 "
Samuel Adams " 168 "

Witness my hand, and the seal of my office given at Prescott, the day and year above written.

Jas. P. J. Carter.
Secretary of the Territory

	Vote for Delegate. Bashford,	Poston	Adams
Yavapai County—			
Prescott—	48,	80	26
Lynx Creek,	13	14	3
Agua Frio,	21	2	0
Turkey Creek,	2	25	0
Big Bug,	2	23	0
Castles,	11	0	0
Skull Valley,	25,	18,	0
Vicksburg,	18,	4	0
Peacock,	34,	1	0
Fort McDowell,	0	32.	0
Verde,	16	13,	0
Walnut Creek,	4	3,	6
Walnut Grove,	32	2,	3
	226	217	48
Pah-Ute Co,			
Mill Point	47	0	0
St. Thomas	81	0	0
Callville—	6	1	0
Los Vegas	7	0	0
	141	1	0

Mohave County	Bachford	Boston	Adams
Aubry,	4	58	24
Hardyville,	17	7	40
Mohave —	4	0	18
Sacramento Dist.	2	0	7
	27	65	89
Yuma County —			
La Paz,	4	78	31
Planet Mine,	34	25	0
Los Posos,	0	9	0
Arizona City,	51	33	0
	89	146	31
Pima County —			
Tucson	146	40	0
Calabasas	112	5	0
Tubac	5	24	0
San Pedro	18	0	0
Pima Villages	4	8	0
Phoenixville	41	0	0
Cababi	90	0	0
Fort Mallon	23	0	0
Fort Goodwin	31	6	0
San Antonio	46	1	0
Enriquita Mine	10	2	0
	526	89	0

Recapitulation

Yavapai County	226	217	48
Pah-Ute — "	141	1	0
Mohave "	27	65	89
Yuma "	89	146	31
Pima "	526	89	0
	1,009	518	168

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Nov. 2. 1866.

Thomas J. Matthews Esq.
Sheriff of Mohave Co

Sir – Thanks yours of Oct. 28 covering copy of writ for arrest of Sergeant Duffy which Major Porter commanding Fort Mohave, you informing, has refused to obey, The Attorney General is not here, and my own judgment is, that Duffy is as much a military as a civil prisoner, and that if Major Porter will hold him to Justice it will be as well as though he were delivered over to the civil authorities, A very considerable cost will be saved the County which is I presume a matter worthy of consideration

Your obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, Nov. 8, 1866

Hon. John N. Goodwin
Delegate in Congress

Sir— I have the honor to send you a copy of the Concurrent resolution of the Third Legislative Assembly of the Territory, tendering thanks for your services as Delegate in Congress

I am very Obt. Svt.
Richard C. Lorrick
Governor.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Nov. 8. 1866.

Hon. John N. Goodwin
Delegate in Congress

Sir:— In accordance with the request of the Third Legislative Assembly of this Territory, I send you

"A Memorial, asking Congress to change the organic act of New Mexico, so extended over this Territory, as to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to three hundred dollars."

"A Memorial asking a grant of the site of the town of Prescott."

I need not say that prompt presentation of these memorials to Congress, and your active efforts to secure their favorable consideration, will gratify your constituents

I am your Obt. Svt.
Richard McCormick
Governor.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Nov. 9. 1866

Hon. John N. Goodwin
Delegate in Congress

Sir— By request of the Legislative Assembly I transmit to you
"A Memorial concerning the Southern Pacific Railroad"
"A memorial asking for the Establishment of new mail routes"
"Concurrent resolution respecting the mail route from San Bernardino via Hardyville to Prescott"
which you are desired to present to Congress at the earliest practicable moment.

I am very Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McormicK
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Nov 15. 1866

Hon. John R. Goodwin
Delegate in Congress
Sir-

I send you copy of a Memorial adopted by the Third Legislature of this Territory, regarding the setting off of parts of Pah-Ute and Mohave Counties to the State of Nevada, and request that you will urge the attention of Congress to its request which is in keeping with the wish of all your constituents.

I am Your Obt. Svt.
Richard McCormick
Governor.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Nov. 10. 1865

Hon. Alexander W. Randall
Postmaster General
Sir –

By request of the Third Legislative Assembly I transmit to you a copy of a memorial regarding postal affairs in this Territory, adopted by that body.

I am Sir
Your Obt. Svt.
Asst. Secy. of the Territory

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Nov. 25, 1866.

Major General McDowell
Commanding Department.
General —

I have to inform you that the Indians have begun hostilities in this part of Arizona upon a more extensive and energetic scale, than at any time since the occupation of the country by the whites. Not only the Apaches, but the Yavapais Walleapais, Pah-Utes, and certain of the Mohaves, are upon the war path, moving in large bands and with great audacity. Their plan seems to be to stop communication by the two principal roads to Prescott, and thus to cut off all supplies. Within the past two weeks they have made a half dozen bold attacks and killed a number of our leading citizens, including Mr. Leihy, the Superintendent of Indian affairs, who was on his way from Prescott to La Paz. It is not accounted safe to move in any direction with a guard of less than ten men; the contractors say they find it impossible to hire any one to carry the mail to Mohave without furnishing an escort of twenty men. Our first California mail since Nov. 1st arrived last evening, and from present appearances it may be weeks before a mail can be sent out.

The military force north of the Gila is wholly inadequate to the simple protection of the people, not to speak of movements against the Indians, which were never so necessary. Capt. Krause has barely men enough to hold Fort Whipple. I a formal application to

day made to bring for an escort for the mail he replied that he could not furnish a man. He has been unable to attempt a escort for a long time. The same is true of the garrisons at Skull Valley and Camp Lincoln.

In the judgment of those most familiar with the Indian character a formidable and ferocious war against the whites, in which nearly every tribe in this part of the territory will participate, may be looked for, and unless more troops are sent here at once, I fear terrible results.

In the name of the people I beg you to send us aid with the least possible delay. We have organized a volunteer company of thirty men, and will do all we can but our means are very limited. I hope you will give us some cavalry for quick movements against our desperate enemy. I am expecting to be in San Francisco this winter and to place before you a full statement of our condition and needs in a military view, but without further communication I trust you will take measures to add to the force as herein requested. I assure you it is absolutely necessary to the safety of life and property, and indeed, to our occupation of this important part of Arizona. I regret to make such representations at this late day, but in truth I consider our position critical in the extreme and I am not easily alarmed.

I am with much respect
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard McCormick
Governor

P.S. I have written Bob. Lowell who will I doubt not will do all in his power to protect the people, but I fear he has not troops enough to render other than temporary aid. There should be at least two full companies, one of infantry and one of cavalry at Fort Whipple, and three or four companies should be made highly serviceable

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Nov. 25, 1866

Col. Charles S. Lovell
Commanding District
Colonel,—

The attitude of the Indians in this part of the Territory is such as to demand an immediate increase in the military force.

In the three years of my residence here, I have not known the Savages to move in such large bands, or to show such signs of determined hostility as at present.

I enclose copy of a letter to day directed to Major General McDowell upon the supposition that the force at your command might not be sufficient to enable you to render this region more than temporary aid. This I sincerely hope you will do to the extent of your ability. I need not add to the reasons given in the enclosed letter.

I am Colonel
With much respect
Your O.O.S.S.
Richard C. Tomich
Governor

P.S. If you could come here at an early day it would gratify the people and enable you clearly to understand the great need of military aid.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Nov. 26 1866.

To His Excellency
Ignacio Pesqueira
Governor of the State of Sonora in the Republic of Mexico.

It appearing by satisfaction by legal evidence, copies of which are hereto annexed, that William Ramsey on the 10th day of November A.D. 1866, at Tubac, in the County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, did unlawfully kill and murder Private Kelley of Company "K" United States Cavalry.

And it further appearing that said William Ramsey has fled to and taken refuge in the State of Sonora and Republic of Mexico.

Now therefore, by virtue of a Treaty signed at the city of Mexico, in the Republic of Mexico, between the said Republic of Mexico and the United States of America, on the 11th day of December A.D. 1862, for the extradition of criminals, I have appointed J. R. Drum Kelberger, Brevet Major and Captain of 1st United States Cavalry agent of the government of said Territory of Arizona to demand and receive from your Excellency and all others in authority the said William Ramsey and to deliver him over to the proper authorities of Arizona Territory to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Territory, at Prescott this twenty sixth day of November A.D. 1866, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety first.

Richard McCormick
Governor

Certificate given to Brevet Major Dunkelberger

In the name of the Territory of Arizona To J. R. Dunkelberger Captain and Brevet Major of First United States Cavalry.

Whereas it appears to my satisfaction by legal evidence, copies of which are hereto annexed, that William Rainey did on the 4th day of November A.D. 1869 at the town of Tubac, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona unlawfully kill and murder Private Kelley of Company K, First United States Cavalry.

And it further appearing that said William Rainey has fled to and taken refuge in the State of Sonora and Republic of Mexico,

Now therefore, you are hereby authorized and empowered to demand and receive from His Excellency Ignacio Pesqueira, Governor of Sonora, and Republic of Mexico, and all others in authority the said William Rainey and deliver him over to the proper authorities of said Territory of Arizona to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Territory at Prescott this twenty-six th. day of November A.D. 1869 and of the Independence of the United States the ninety first.

Richard C. McCormick
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Nov. 26. 1866

Sir —

I send the papers in the case of William Ramy, according to your wish. I trust that Major Duffelberger is a prudent officer, and that he will be careful to observe every courtesy in his intercourse with the authorities of Sonora.

I am Yours
Richard McCormick
Governor

Hon. Coles. Bashford
Attorney General
Tucson Arizona.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Dec. 1. 1866.

John H. Archbold Esq
County Recorder
Tucson

Sir — By freighter hence to Wickenburg a few days since I sent you box containing 500 copies of Acts and Journals of Second Legislature which you will please distribute to members of the Legislature and officials of your County. I paid freight on box to Wickenburg, but could not make any definite arrangement beyond that point.

I am yours Obt. Svt.
Richard McCormick
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Dec. 1. 1866

Col. Charles S. Lovell
Commanding District
Col.

I send certain maps forwarded to me from office of Topographical Department Washington D.C. and which may be of service to you.

Owing to Indian disturbances in this part of the Territory, and the insufficiency in the military force, for which responsibility is not attached to you, I shall start on Monday for San Francisco, direct to confer with Generals Halleck and McDowell.

The people feel that they are without protection either for life or property, and desire that in person I should make an earnest appeal for more troops.

I am without a response to my letter inviting you to visit this part of Arizona (which I hope you will do at an early day) and also to my application for transportation, and an escort to visit the southern country, which I shall not, under my change of plan be in need of.

I charge the failure to hear from you to the mails, which are provokingly unsafe and irregular.

I am with much respect
Your Obt. Svt.
Richard C. McCormick
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Dec 3. 1867.

Hon Alex. Delmar
Director of Bureau of Statistics
Treasury Dept Washington D.C.

Sir —

I Received Yours of Sept 14th and Oct 1st

I enclose you a copy of my annual message from which you will probably be able to gain the information you desire.

Our Territory is as yet so new that no statistics have been prepared up to this time.

I am Yours O.B.S.
Richard McCormick
Governor

Hardyville Ariz ona.
December 8 1866

Hon H. F. Turner,
Judge Third Judicial District.

Sir:

The clerk of Mohave county having certified to me that Judge Allyn of the Second Judicial District is absent from the Territory, and that the citizens wish the January 1867, term of Court be held in that county, I hereby under authority of Sec. 19 Chapter 45 of the Howell Code request you to hold said term.

I am,
Your obdt. Servant,
Richard C. M. Tomich
Governor

San Francisco
December 20th 1866

Honorable
William H. Seward,
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that in September last, I addressed a letter to you, asking permission to visit California to attend to business of importance to the Territory of Arizona, but that to the time of my leaving the Territory, the 9th instant, I had not received a reply to said communication.

The Indian disturbances in the Territory being such as to demand an immediate increase in the military force, and the authorities here having but an imperfect understanding of the exigency, in accordance with the expressed wish of the people, I took the liberty of coming here to confer with them in advance of the receipt of permission from you.

Herewith I furnish copies of resolutions passed at two large and important meetings held in the Territory, and under the peculiar circumstances I trust that my somewhat irregular conduct will be justified.

It is my expectation to return to the Territory during the month of January, so that my total absence will not exceed two months.

I am Sir,
With high regard,
Your obdt Servant,
Richard C. Jemison
Governor of Arizona.

San Francisco
January 22 1867.

Honorable
Hugh McCulloch,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

By telegram to the morning papers it is reported that you have directed the Secretary of Idaho Territory not to pay the members of the Legislature until they have taken the oath of allegiance. May I ask if this rule will apply to all the Territories? In Arizona, the Legislature prescribed in the Code the following oath:

× × × × ×

This oath being in keeping with the requirement of the constitution of the United States, the members have thought sufficient, and it has by their request been administered by the Secretary of the Territory and the Territorial Judges. The Attorney Genl of the Territory having been appealed to for his opinion as to its sufficiency, and the intended application of the oath of allegiance, (or the oath established by act of Congress approved July 2 1862) rendered the accompanying response, in which you will note the conclusions:

1st "That the oath prescribed by Congress was intended to be taken only by federal officers.

2d That a member of the Legislature is a territorial and not a federal officer, and that the oath taken by the members of the Legislature is the only one prescribed by any law for them to take, and that therefore it is in all respects sufficient."

Will you inform me of the wish of your department regarding the members of the Arizona Legislature, at your first convenience that the Secretary may know what course to follow at the next meeting? Please address at Prescott Arizona where I return in a few days.

I am, with much respect
Your Obdt Servant
Richard McCormick
Governor of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott
January 24, 1867

To
Hon J. T. Alsap,
Territorial Treasurer,
Sir:

This is to certify that the undersigned in accordance with authority given under an act of the first Legislature of the Territory, approved October 25 1864, and of an act of the Third Legislature approved Nov. 6th 1866, have awarded to Richard Gird, commissioner, appointed under said first named act to draft a map of the Territory, the sum of one thousand ($1.000) dollars in the gold bonds of the Territory now set apart for school purposes, and in addition thereto, the sum of four hundred ($400) out of any money in the general fund in the Territorial Treasury; and have taken the receipt of said Gird for such sums in payment of the service rendered by him.

Richard C. Tomich
Governor of the Territory
Jas P. Leatherman
Secretary of the Territory.

Los Angeles, Cal.
February 4th 1867.

Hon O. H. Browning,
Secretary of the Interior

Sir:

Immediately upon the receipt of your letter and accompanying documents, regarding the census of 1864 in Arizona, I put an advertisement in the paper as suggested, but before I could expect a response I was called away to ask for troops for the protection of life and property; I directed my letters to be sent to me at San Francisco, but to the time of my leaving there, a few days since, I received none. I now return to Arizona and will communicate with you as soon as I reach the capital. If however Marshal Duffield is pressing for a settlement I cannot ask you to delay, for the claimants should have contrived to communicate with me long ere this, in view of the explicit character of the advertisement, of which I enclose a copy.

I am, Sir,
Your obdt. Servant,
Richard C. Tomich
Governor of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Prescott,
April 1st 1867-

Hon Thos L. Smith,
First Auditor of the Treasury,
Washington D.C.

Sir - I now have the honor to submit a full statement of my accounts as Secretary of the Territory of Arizona, from the date of my entry upon the duties of the office (Sept 1, 1866) to the present time (April 1. 1867).

I have made notes upon the vouchers which will, I think, clearly explain them, and I trust they will prove entirely satisfactory. I have been careful to avoid all unnecessary expense, and if the outlay seems greater than for an equal number of months heretofore, it must be remembered that since my arrival here, there has been a session of the Legislature with a full attendance, and that besides the printing of the Acts & Journals for 1866. I have paid for those of 1865, and for other printing.

In accordance with authority given in answer to the inquiries of Secretary McCormick, in his letter of March 1 1866, I have allowed for printing the laws of 1866 in the official paper of the Territory, and for the issue of the Journals for daily use during the session of the Legislature (besides the permanent edition) both of which expenditures seem necessary to the accommodation of our people.

I have also paid the Secretary and Asst Secretary of the Council, and the Chief Clerk and Asst of the House, at the rate of $6 per day, finding it requisite to do so in order to secure competent men.

I would respectfully re-iterate the question of Secretary McCormick in the letter before referred to viz:

Whether, in-

asmuch as under act of March 3, 1853, amendatory to the organic act of New Mexico, the commissioners appointed to draft a code for the Territory of New Mexico, were paid from the general Government fund, the commissioner here employed may not be paid, and the Territory relieved from the charge $2,500, which is assumed.

I would further state, in connection with my expenditures, that owing to Indian disturbances, and for other reasons, prices continue exorbitant here, and that gold is the currency, legal tender notes never passing for more than 75¢ on the dollar, and often for less.

In a few days I shall write the Secretary of the Treasury asking that $1,800.00 be placed to my credit — $17,000 with the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, and $100 with the Assistant Treasurer in New York, and, as the next Legislature is to assemble early in September, I will thank you to aid in securing prompt attention to the requisition.

I am,
with much respect,
Your obdt Servant
Jas. P. Carter
Secretary of the Territory

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Prescott April 11 1867

Honorable Hugh McCulloch,
Secretary of the Treasury,

Sir:

I have the honor to request that you will place to my credit with the assistant Treasurer at New York, the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, also the sum of seventeen thousand ($17,000) dollars with the assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, and charge the same to the appropriation for Legislative expenses for the Territory of Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30 1868.

I am, Sir,
Your obdt Servant,
Jas. P. L. Coates.
Secretary of the Territory

Territory of Arizona.
Office of the Governor.
Prescott April 15 1867.

William H. Tongo Esq
Tucson.

Sir:

Your resignation as Probate Judge of Pima County has been received, and is accepted with this date.

I am,
Very obdt Servant,
Richard McCormick,
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott April 24 '67

J. J. Malthews Esq
Sheriff of Mohave Co

Sir:

Thinking you were probably in immediate need of the Poll tax receipts and assessments blanks I have not waited for your order as to numbers, but mailed you 200 of the former and 10 of the latter. If you need more please let me know.

I am, Your obdt Svt,
Richard McCormick
Governor.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, April 25 1867

Honorable
O. H. Browning
Secretary of the Interior

Sir:

I wrote you on the 4th of February from Los Angeles to the end that to that time I had not received any response to the Advertisement for claims against the congressional appropriation for taking the census of this Territory in 1864. Upon my return here I find none has been received, and I therefore return to you, the various documents sent to me as none of the parties to whom they refer, are, so far as I can learn, now in the Territory. I would advise that settlement be made with Marshal Duffield without further delay and although he may deem the proposition to advertise for claimants to have been unnecessary, I can assure you that it was made in accordance with popular sentiment here, and that while the advertisement has developed nothing new (as there was reason to believe it would) it has relieved the public mind and removed all ground for complaint in the future.

Under the circumstances I shall not expect you to forward me more than the amount of my claim $225 and the enclosed bill for advertising $12 — total $237, but to settle directly with Marshal Duffield.

I am,
With much respect,
Your Obdt Servant,
Richard McCormick
Governor

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Governor
Prescott
April 25, 1867

Major General McDowell,
Commanding Department.
General:

You will remember that when recently in San Francisco I spoke to you in regard to Indian captives taken by the troops here, and suggested that if you would order them turned over to the civil authorities I would see that homes were provided for them under the existing law of the Territory, Chap 56 of the Howell Code, approved November 10, 1864.

You were of the opinion that the captives would have to be held as prisoners, but since my return I find that at ~~at~~ Fort McDowell, and at other posts, they have been turned over to civilians without any process of law. I hear of instances in which children have been sold by the troops, of others in which they have been exchanged for goods, and in cases where they have been given to the Pimas & Maricopa Indians, these tribes have afterwards sold them to the Whites. Moreover, I am informed that at McDowell it has been the custom to deliver the adult female Apache captives over to the Pimas & Maricopas for slaughter.

I respectfully call your attention to these facts, and request if prisoners now in hand, or those hereafter taken by the troops, are to be disposed of that it be done in accordance with the Territorial Law of which I enclose herewith a copy. I also send a copy of the recent Act of Congress prohibiting peonage in New Mexico and other Territories, which you may not have seen, and which has some bearing upon the matter involved in this communication.

I am, General,
with much respect, Your obt Servant,
Richard C. Cormick
Governor.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott April 30 1867

Sir:

I have just received yours of the 18th instant, regarding the killing of George Davis and the arrest of Joseph Kelsey for the crime. I have had an interview with the sheriff of the County and he will by the middle of the week, send some men to the Verde to take the prisoner and convey him to this place for trial at the term of the District Court beginning on the first monday in May. The men should be at Fort McDowell by the 5th of May.

I am obliged for the prompt arrest and confinement of Kelsey.

To
Capt D Loveley
14th U. S. Infty
Post Adjutant
Fort McDowell

I am,
Your obdt Svt.
Richard C. Tomich
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, May 3rd 1867.

Hon. J. F. Alsap,
Territorial Treasurer,
Sir:

In accordance with an act of the third Legislature of Arizona entitled "An Act to provide for the civil expenses of the Territorial Government", approved November 6, 1866, and on the basis of the report of the Governor and Secretary of the Territory concerning the settlement of the claim of Richard Gird, commissioner to prepare an official map of the Territory, dated January 24th last, and this day filed in your office, I now draw upon you for the one thousand $1,000 dollars in gold bonds now in the Treasury and set apart for school purposes, to apply to the payment of the claim of said Gird, and this shall be your receipt for the same.

Richard McCormick
Governor.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Governor,
Prescott, May 15. 1867.

Hon A. W. Randall,
Postmaster General
Sir:

As in the past much complaint has justly been made concerning the need of additional mail routes in this Territory, and the irregular and unsatisfactory character of the service upon those already established, I am glad to be able to advise you that with the new routes to be opened on the first of July, and the service as now performed throughout the Territory our people are highly pleased. Indeed for their present convenience there would seem to be need of but one additional route viz from Albuquerque on the Rio Grande to this place. This connection is of much importance, and will, I trust, be made at an early day. The route as now followed, going south of the San Francisco mountain, and crossing the Rio Verde at a point due East from Prescott, is practicable at all seasons.

At present most of our Eastern mail comes via Mesilla and Tucson, travelling about 600 miles out of the way. If we cannot have a mail from Albuquerque direct, some arrangement should be made to have our mail all come via Salt Lake, although that is not nearly so short and quick a route.

The recent visit of Ben C. Truman special agent of the P.O. Dept in which he went over nearly all the mail routes and inspected most of the Post offices in the Territory, will enable him to speak advisedly of postal affairs here, and the people feel under obligations to the department for sending an agent so intelligent, observing and obliging. I doubt not Mr Truman will warmly recommend the provision of service from Albuquerque as I has suggested.

I am, with much respect.

Your obdt Servant
Richard McCormick
Governor.

P.S.

Some of the contractors here insist that their contracts were taken with an understanding that the military were to furnish escorts in time of danger from Indians, and that they are not bound to carry the mails without such protection. How is this?

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Governor,
Prescott, May 15 1867

To the District attorney
of the County of Pima 3
Sir:

Herewith I send a correct copy of the recent Act of Congress prohibiting Peonage in the States and territories. As this system has no recognition under the laws of Arizona, I do not know that the act is likely to be violated here I call your attention to it, however, and request that if any persons in your county should attempt to hold peons, or other persons, to service or labor against their will, and in violation of this act you will at once report them to the United States District attorney for prosecution by indictment in the United States District Court.

Your attention is also called to sections 14, 15 16 & 17 of chapter 56 of the Howell Code, regarding the orphan children of Indians. It has come to my knowledge that the provisions of these sections have not in all cases been repected. You will take the necessary steps to see that in every instance they are promptly and entirely complied with.

I am, Your obdt Svt
Richard C. Tomlinson
Governor

(Same date one to each county)

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Governor,
Prescott. May 21. 1867.

Hon W. D. Dobbins,
Sheriff Yuma Co.
Sir:

Herewith please receive copies of the Election law of the Territory and the amendments thereto: also the new franchise law of Congress.

It is my wish that at least two copies of the pamphlet should be sent to each precinct in your county, for use at the General election, Wednesday June 5th ensuing.

I am
Yr. obt. Servant
Richard McCormick
Governor

(Same date to each County)

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, May 23 1867

Sir:

I have another appeal from Mojave Co for a term of court to begin on the first Monday in June. There are not many cases, but some of importance. I learn that you were not able to go to Mojave in the winter as requested, for want of an escort. Will it be convenient for you to go this time provided one is furnished?

I am,
Your obdt Servant,
Richard McCormick
Governor

Hon H. F. Turner
Chief Justice
Arizona Ter

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Governor,
Prescott, June 1, 1867.

Sir:

A great drawback to the prosperity of this Territory has been the want of adequate mail facilities. These are now supplied, leaving one very important connection. Viz from Albuquerque on the Rio Grande to this place, via the 35th parallel, the Whipple or Beale route. Weekly service was first put upon this route in 1865, but never properly performed, and finally taken off, through the representation of the contractors or Sub-contractors that the route was impracticable, because of Indians and of snow. Nothing could be more grossly false, and I am surprised that the P.O. Department has not discovered it. As one who has been over this route in mid-winter, I undertake to say that it is one of the easiest and most agreeable routes across the continent. Avoiding the San Francisco mountain country, which is now done by leaving the Little Colorado near Leroux's fork, and crossing the Verde (or San Francisco) directly East of Prescott, the road is through an open and comparatively open region in which snow seldom falls and is never an annoyance. As for Indians those living on the route, the Navajoes, are nearly all upon the great reservation in New Mexico, and the wandering bands of Apaches are small and not to be feared, by a party of five or even three resolute men, and will disappear as soon as the road is travelled.

At present our mail matter from the East comes either to Salt Lake and thence South via Mohave (upon the great Colorado) or to Santa Fe, thence down the Rio Grande by Albuquerque to Mesilla, thence across, on the old Southern overland route and via Tucson North to Prescott. Both ways involve a great round of travel and much delay. By the latter our letters are carried full 600 miles out of a direct line.

It is but little over 400 miles

from Albuquerque here, and allowing six days for its travel and eight from Fort Riley, or the western terminus of the railroad to Albuquerque, we could receive our mails in 14 days, say 16 from St Louis. Now they are seldom less than 35 and usually 45 in coming.

It is not only of vital consequence to all of Arizona, north of the Gila river, but to all persons in the East having correspondence with the Territory, that this new connection should at once be made. Moreover it will provide, there being service from here to Los Angeles, Cal. a through overland route direct and feasible at all seasons, and one by which much of the winter travel across the continent, if coaches are supplied, must go.

Your knowledge of this route, your interest in it as a railroad highway, your desire to help our struggling people and your sense of Justice will, I think, lead you to labor with the P.O. Department for the provision of this additional and highly important mail service at the earliest moment. By so doing you will command the sincere gratitude of the Territory, and the warm thanks of your friend and servant.

Richard McCormick
Governor.

Hon. J. Pomeroy

PS.
I have written to Genl Fremont, Gov Mitchell of New Mexico, and the Post Master General upon this subject, and I think you will find our delegate, although from Southern Arizona, interested in it and ready to co-operate.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Governor.
Prescott, June 1 1867.

Governor.

I make bold to send you a copy of a communication this day addressed to Hon S. C. Pomeroy of Kansas, in U. S. Senate regarding the need of mail service between Albuquerque and this place. I think the subject is one in which you, and your people must feel a lively interest, and be ready to render all aid in your power. I shall be glad if you will write to the P.O. Department and to influential friends in Washington upon the matter, and also bring it to the attention of the press of New Mexico, and to the Legislature at its next session. A memorial from that body to the P.O Department, in connection with one from the Legislature of this Territory would be apt to have weight at Washington.

The present service from Mesilla to Tucson is important and very acceptable, but for the accommodation of all of Arizona North of the Gila, the opening of the route from Albuquerque to Prescott is of great consequence and it must be highly advantageous to New Mexico.

I am, with much respect,
Your obdt Servant,
Richard C. Pomeroy
Governor.

Gov R. B. Mitchell,
New Mexico.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott June 1st 1867

Sir:

In accordance with the request of your department, dated April 6 and just received, I have the honor to give you the names of the Governor and Secretary, the date of their commissions, and an impress of the Great Seal of the Territory;

Governor: Richard C. McCormick, commission dated April 10. 1866.

Secretary: James P. T. Carter, commission dated April 10. 1866.

I am,
with high respect,
Your obdt Servant.
Jas P. T. Carter
Secretary of the Territory

To Honorable
William H. Seward
Secretary of State

(Seal + signatures attached)

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott June 17 1867.

Colonel.

I yesterday received your letter of the 5th informing me of the report to you of Governor Pesqueira and the commandant of the District of San Ignacio in Sonora, that armed parties of Imperialists were organizing upon the borders of Arizona with a view to invading the State of Sonora, and the request that you would disperse the same.

The matter is entirely new to me, and I am glad you have sent Lieut Col. McGeary to investigate it and anxiously await his report.

Our relations with the republic of Mexico are those of peace and cordial friendship, and we must discountenance everything having a tendency to interrupt them. You will please represent this as my sentiment and call upon the civil authorities of Arizona in my name to co-operate in every way in breaking up and disbanding parties having hostile intentions towards the Republic of Mexico, and particularly towards the State of Sonora.

If upon Col McGearys return you deem a proclamation or other special action by me as desirable you will please inform me by first post & by special messenger.

I am,
with much respect
Your obdt Servant
Richard C. McCormick
Governor.

To Col Thos L. Crittenden
32d U. S. Infantry
Comdg Dist of Tucson

(Letter to Legislature of Territory of Arizona

Office of the Governor
Prescott, June 22 1867

Gentlemen:-

On the 12th ultimo, I received your petition asking that the next (the fourth) Legislature which is to meet on September 4th ensuing, be convened at Tucson.

I have purposely delayed a response in order to give to your very respectful and urgent request the most deliberate consideration.

If, until the permanent location of the Capital, the Legislatures had from year to year, designated different places of meeting, the practice, while it would have be attended with large expense, would, perhaps have been a wise one. It would have equalized the travel of the law-makers and given them opportunity to study the several natural divisions of the Territory and afforded them an acquaintance with all the people which must have proved advantageous. But the three Legislatures which have already met, have not seen fit to make any provision for such rotation, and have by their action directly if not directly, manifested a preference for Prescott as the regular place of meeting; and the people North of the Gila are, so far as I have been able to consult with them, nearly unanimous in their opposition to a change at this time. I should have submitted the matter to each of the counties North of the Gila, and asked an expression at the recent election, but I was informed by the Secretary of the Territory, that should the result be favorable to a change, he had no authority under his instructions from Washington, to allow the expenditure, which would be required for a removal of the government offices.

In order to the proper transaction of business, the entire records of the offices of the Governor & Secretary would have to be taken to Tucson, as would those of all the Legislatures hitherto convened; and a large part of the Territorial library which is constantly needed for reference during a session of the Legislature. The records of

the Territorial officers, such as the Auditor, and Treasurer, would also be required, and altogether the bulk of books and documents, with the furniture to be removed would be large and cumbersome, and the cost of packing and transportation considerable. It is true that the Territory, the general government, or a private subscription might ultimately meet this expense, but this is not sufficiently assured to warrant the Secretary in advancing the requisite amount, and he is not willing to do so, and I know of no one who is in the present scarcity of money here. While these reasons show that it is impracticable to convene the next Legislature at Tucson, there are others which demonstrate that for the accommodation of a majority of its members and through them a majority of the people of the Territory, the place of meeting hitherto, is perhaps as eligible as any that could now be chosen, whatever may be the case in the future.

The census taken in March last, indicates a population North of the Gila of nearly double that below it, and the Vote of Yavapai County not to speak of the other three counties North of the Gila, equals that of Pima County. Of the total strength of both branches of the Legislature, which is twenty seven, but ten members are from below the Gila, and the early time of meeting this year was chosen with an especial view to their repugnance to ~~their~~ coming here later in the season.

It is much to be regretted that the form of the Territory, and the distances between the settlements, are such, that at whatever point the Legislature meets it must prove objectionable to a part of the members and to some of the people; and I am not surprised that you, living in a long settled and important District, whose representatives have had so far to travel in the past, should wish for a session at a nearer point. Yet, in view of all the facts herein enumerated

and with a full appreciation of your position and rights, I do not feel at liberty to take upon myself the responsibility of convening the next Legislature at Tucson, and I believe you will admit my conclusion to be based upon substantial grounds.

Upon local, as upon broader questions, my official course has never been marked by sectional feeling, or by prejudice; and I assure you I have none in this matter. It is well known that in the choice of a temporary or permanent location for the capital, I have repeatedly declared my readiness to promptly and cheerfully acquiesce (whatever my personal views or interests) in the action of the Legislatures, unless convinced that such action is the result of improper proceedings, and not a fair expression of the will of the people.

I am,
With much respect,
Your obdt Servant,
Richard McCormick
Governor.

To
Hon G. H. Oury, J. H. Archibald Esq, and other citizens of Pima County.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott July 5 / 867

Sir:

I will thank you to send me at your first convenience, a statement of the total amount of the taxable property as assessed in your county for the present year — also the amount for 1864 - '65 and '66 if you can ascertain the same. Also please inform me what the county indebtedness will be upon the first day of August ensuing and what amount of Poll tax has heretofore and will this year be collected. These facts I wish for reference in the preparation of my message to the Legislature, and I have asked the same of each county.

I am,
Your obdt Servant
Richard McCormick
Governor

Wm. D. Gaffney Esq
Sheriff of Yavapai Co.

Same at same time to Sheriff of each county.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Prescott July 13/867

Sir:

Please have the enclosed proclamations (convening the fourth Legislature) conspicuously posted in different parts of your county & oblige,

Yours truly,
Henry St. Fleury.
Asst Secretary.

To the
County Recorder.
Pima County.

(Sent copy of above to each County Recorder)

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott July 15 1867

Sir:

The delay in beginning surveys here, in establishing a Land Office, and especially in bringing the Mineral lands into market, under the Act of Congress, is greatly disheartening to our people and derogatory to our business interests, and I earnestly hope you will enable the surveyor general and the officers of the land distrikt to begin their labors at once. You are probably aware that to this time no surveys have been made, and there has been no opportunity to perfect titles either to agricultural or mineral lands in any part of the Territory.

I am Sir!
With much respect,
Your obdt Servant.
Richard C. Tomlinson
Foreman

Hon John J. Wilson
Commissioner Genl Land office.
Washington D.C.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, August 8th 1867

In the case of the
Territory of Arizona,
vs
Louis Chevalier,

To the Sheriff of Yavapai County in said Territory or to any officer having in custody the body of said Louis Chevalier.

Take notice that said Chevalier having been duly convicted at the recent sitting of the District Court of the third judicial district of the crime of murder, and on the 10th day of July last sentenced to be hung on Friday, August 16th ensuing; that by virtue of the authority vested in me by the code of said Territory and for what I deem a good and sufficient reason, I do hereby direct that the execution of said Chevalier be delayed to Friday the 15th day of November ensuing, and this shall be your warrant for such delay.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the Territory, given this 8th day of August A.D. 1867.

Attest
Henry H. Fleury
Asst Secretary of Territory.

Richard C. McCormick
Governor.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Governor.
Prescott, August 8 1867

General:-

I regret to inform you that the hostilities of the Indians in this part of Arizona, are unusually formidable and alarming. Raids involving robbery and murder are of almost daily occurrence. Many mines and ranching camps have been attacked and the inhabitants even of the chief settlements are startled by the proximity and activity of large and bold bands of savages evidently bent on extensive depredations. Herds have been taken from within less than a mile of this town, and no road or trail is considered safe for travel except by strong parties well armed. I attribute this deplorable state of affairs to mere want of energy, perseverance or discretion upon the part of Genl Gregg or his officers and men (who have rendered and are rendering most faithful service) but to the utter insufficiency of the force at his command. Even if the matter of moving the troops at Camp Lincoln and McPherson was entirely in his power (as I think it should be) the total force in the District if kept constantly in the field would not be great enough to guard the country, much less to undertake prompt and successful punishment of the alert and crafty enemy. I beg to call your attention to the fact that the number of troops in the District is far less in proportion to its size population and importance than in any of the several Districts into which you have divided the territory. In order to anything like speedy and vigorous aggressive operations which seem absolutely necessary for the protection of life and property and the holding of the country, at least six cavalry companies should at once be added to Genl Greggs command and the troops at Camp McDowell should also be placed at his disposal for co-operative movements. Moreover experience has in the popular judgment here in which I concur, most clearly demonstrated that it is impossible for the commanding officer to act promptly, and with effect unless clothed with large discretionary powers and permitted to move

all his troops according to the exigency of the hour without delaying to submit his plans to San Francisco for approval.

I am confident, that if provided with an adequate force, and entrusted with the entire control of the same, Genl Gregg will within a few months, so punish and overcome the hostile Indians of this district, however bold their present attitude, that they will be glad to accept any terms the government may think proper to give them and will not again seriously molest the whites.

On the emergency of the hour I am appealed to from all quarters to take steps to raise Territorial Volunteers, or to call out the militia. I beg to enclose copies of petitions upon the subject and to assure you that nothing but the want of means wherewith to effect the necessary expenditure prevents my immediate action in the matter. I have little doubt that either the United States or the Territory would eventually assume the outlay, but it is impossible, owing to the interruption of business here and the losses the people have sustained for them to advance funds at this time upon any security.

I have therefore to earnestly request, that additional troops be sent here with the least possible delay, and to assure you, that it is absolutely necessary that the force should be much increased in order to the continued occupation of the country by the whites, the regular running of the mails and the successful prosecution of business of any kind. The conduct of the Indians below the Gila is such as to render it unsafe to reduce the troops there, and in intimating that other districts in the Territory have a greater force proportionately than this, I would not be understood as proposing an increase of protection here at the expense of their inhabitants.

I am,
With much respect,
Your obdt Servant,
Richard Concannon
Governor.

To
Brevet Maj Genl McDowell
Commanding Dept of Cal
San Francisco

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, August 10 1867

General—

I believe the Moqui Indians now here are upon a visit of friendship, and I apprehend no danger from their presence, but certain persons in town insist that they are accompanied by several Apaches, (which I do not believe) and one or two men who are in liquor much of the time threaten to shoot at any of the party found in town after today. I have requested the Deputy Sheriff to be on the look out to prevent anything of the kind, but as he has no force and the feeling here generally is strongly against allowing Indians of any kind in the town, I have to request that you will have a guard detain the Moquis at their camp near the fort, and if possible have an interpreter explain to them the cause and advise them to return to their villages and not venture here again while our people are engaged in an Indian war. They are liable to be shot at sight upon the roads and I would have their ancient friendship preserved rather than interrupted in any way. I would call to talk with you upon the matter, but have engagements which prevent.

I am, with much respect,
Your Obdt Servant.
Richard C. Tomlinson
Governor.

To Brvt Brig Gen Gregg.
Comdg Fort Whipple

P.S.
I hear that several of the Moquis understand the Spanish language.

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Governor,
Prescott, August 12, 1867

General:-

In connection with my letter of the 8th I now more especially call your attention to the size and importance of this military district, and the unequal force provided for its protection. I find that the other districts of the Territory combined (those of the Upper and Lower Colorado the Verde and Tucson) embrace five and a half degrees of latitude and longitude, and are garrisoned by sixteen companies of infantry and five of Cavalry, and that an additional company of the latter is en route to the district of the Verde. The district of Prescott, embraces eight degrees of latitude and longitude, and is garrisoned by four companies of Infantry and two of Cavalry. Deducting three of the exterior degrees, north and East, there remains for this district five degrees or only half a degree less than the total territory comprised in all the other districts; but computing all the area of the district which is only fair for the inhabited parts of the other district are proportionately large, this district contains 75000 square miles, against 50000 for all the other districts. In round numbers there are 25000 square more of territory in this district than in the others and not so many troops by fifteen companies. To be protected only in the ratio that the other districts are, this districts should have twenty more companies of infantry, and six more companies of Cavalry than it now has.

The discrimination against this part of the Territory, which is not only the greatest in extent, but which includes the three important towns of Prescott, La Paz, and Hickenburg and many rich mining and agricultural Districts, and has a population about as large as that of all the other military districts together, is indeed remarkable, and I trust it is but necessary to call your attention to it, to secure an addition of troops at least approximate to the force

leaving perhaps in the district of the Verde so considered barely sufficient to protect the inhabitants.

The Cavalry command of Gen Gregg (two companies) as I have already written you and as you are doubtless aware through official reports has been unusually efficient travelling some two thousand miles since leaving California, in expeditions and scouts, independent of escort duty; killing over one hundred Indians, capturing a dozen prisoners destroying seven rancherias and numerous crops and large quantities of provisions and arms, and confiscating sufficient buck skins to provide each of an hundred a pair of pantaloons.

The General has been in the field much of the time, and both officers and men have shown a degree of resolution energy and pertinacity in hunting and punishing the red skins, which commands the warmest admiration and gratitude of the people. Most of the fighting has been west from Prescott adjacent to the Mohave road, the mail routes from San Bernardino to Prescott, for the reason that the Indians in that quarter, have within a few weeks been more active and bold in their hostilities than any others.

The Hualapais, Pah-Utes, and some of the Navajoes, seem to have combined for hostile purposes, and in the aggregate have made a formidable force, which occupying the country between the Capital and the Colorado have been justly considered by General Gregg as deserving his first attention, but the Apaches from the East having of late renewed their depredations in this vicinity, he finds it utterly impossible with his small force, however actively it is employed, to cope with all and unless relief is quickly provided, many of the inhabitants will leave the Territory. They are tired of the insecurity of life and property here and although more than ever convinced of the natural wealth of the country and that rare prosperity

could be enjoyed here under due protection, they will prefer to go where they can exist without constant annoyance and peril.

For my own part I think it high time the government realized that to attempt to hold and open this country, so extensive and so long the stronghold of hostile Indians with a mere handful of troops is little more than a farce, and an act of gross injustice to the brave pioneers who have for years struggled to obtain a footing here, and who have suffered more than any people upon the Pacific Coast.

When I saw you last you said the total military strength upon this coast was so limited that the force here could not be largely increased. If this is still the case won't you represent our unfortunate condition and imminent needs to the War Department and make application for more troops from the East, or better, for permission to raise a Regiment or Regiments here according to the recent urgent and reasonable request of our people?

I am, with much respect
Your obedt Servant
Richard McCormick
Governor

To Brevet Maj Genl. McDowell
Commanding Dept of Cal
San Francisco

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Governor,
Prescott Sept 12 '1867

General -

I am just in receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, regarding the reported sale by Mr A. G. Dunn of this place of a captive Indian child, and of a proposition by the party of Mexicans, purchasing, to buy another -

I thank you for calling my attention to these transactions, which are not only in violation of law, but highly repugnant to the spirit of humanity, and if the person lodging the information with you or any one familiar with the facts will make an affidavit before some magistrate of the town setting forth, warrants for the arrest of Mr Dunn and of such of the Mexicans as are implicated will at once be put in the hands of the Sheriff.

I am with much respect,
Your obt Servant
Richard C. Gatrich
Governor

To
Brvt Brig Genl J. J. Gregg
Comdg Fort Whipple

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, Sept 19th 1867

General:

In the matter of the captive Indian child, a Mr Hard has to-day made an affidavit before Justice Barnard of this town, upon which warrants have been issued for the arrest of Mr Dunn, and of Manuel Armas, Pluce Lunas, Joseph Lunas and Morrean Morpeal.

All of these parties excepting Mr Dunn, are en route to New Mexico and now at such a distance from here, that the Sheriff or his deputy, going in pursuit, will need an escort for safety, as the route is through a dangerous Indian Country. I would respectfully ask in furtherance of law, that an escort of ten mounted men be furnished. I have to regret that Mr Hard did not act more promptly.

I am General,
with much respect,
Your obdt Servant,
Richard McCormick
Governor.

To
Brvt Brig Genl J. I. Gregg
Comdg Dist of Prescott

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott, Sept 20 1867

Sir:

I have a reply from General Gregg, a copy of which I enclose. You will see that he thinks it impossible to overtake the Mexicans, and so does not furnish an escort. I do not see what more I can do at this time.

Your obt Servant,
Richard C. Tyndall
Governor.

To H. H. Ward
Prescott

Prescott, Arizona.
August 26. 1867

Hon Hugh McCulloch.
Secretary of the Treasury.
Washington D.C.

Legislature meets in a few days, accounts sent in april, funds asked for not received. Please place fifteen thousand dollars to my credit with Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, immediately, by telegraph.

J. P. T. Carter,
Secretary of Arizona.

Notify me by Los Angeles.

☞ Above is a copy of telegram sent to Los Angeles and started from there Sep. 10. 1867 –

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary
Prescott Oct 15th 1867

Hon Coles Bashford,
Delegate in Congress,
Sir,

In accordance with the request of the Fourth Legislative Assembly of this Territory I to-day send you under another envelope, certified copies of the following Memorials and Concurrent Resolutions adopted by that body viz:

Memorials

1. Asking that the Governor be authorized to raise a regiment of volunteers.
2nd Asking an increase in Jurisdiction of Justices.
3rd Asking a change in the Customs Revenue District.
4th Regarding Pah-Ute County.
5th Asking the Secretary of the Treasury to allow certain Expenditures made by the Territory.
6th Asking an increase in the pay of the members and officers of the Legislature.
7th Asking the construction of Military roads.
8th Asking that Quartermasters in the Territory be authorized to purchase certain supplies in open market.

Resolutions

1st Asking that Arizona be removed from under the Command of Bvt Maj. Gen McDowell and made a separate military Department.
2. Regarding the offices of United States Marshal and District Attorney.

As you will perceive it was the wish of the Legislature to have certain of these Memorials presented to Congress, and you will doubtless take the first favorable opportunity for such presentation. You will also please at your first convenience present those intended for the Secretary of the Treasury and the one for the Secretary of War. Enclosed you will find duplicate copies of all, and copies will be sent direct from here to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War.

In urging attention to the

requests made in these Memorials and Resolutions, you will gratify your constituents and render the Territory an essential service.

I am with much respect,
Your obedt Servant

Secretary of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Prescott Oct 17 1867

Sir:

By request of the Fourth Legislature of this Territory I send you copy of a Concurrent Resolution adopted by that body.

I am, with respect,
Your obdt Servant.

Secretary of the Territory.

Copy of the above sent to Genls Grant, Halleck and McDowell, and one to each Senator and Member of Congress from the Pacific Coast.

Also at same time Memorial sent to Secty of War and Secy of Treasury.

Territory of Oregon
Office of the Governor
Prescott. Oct 17 1867

Hon R. H. Taylor
First Comptroller of the Treasury.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Upon the opposite page I send you a copy of a Memorial adopted by the last Legislature which has just closed its session at this place. While the statement of the Memorial, that under the organic act, and according to the customs regarding other Territories, the sums should be paid out of the United States Treasury, may not be entirely correct, yet inasmuch, as the Congressional Appropriations for the Territory have been so jealously guarded by the present Secretary and by myself while acting in that capacity, that they have not been exhausted. I hope these expenditures may be allowed.

The Territory is poor and can ill afford to bear them, and so far as the outlay for the code is concerned, I find that in New Mexico by act of Congress approved March 3 1853, the expense was assumed by the general government. The expenses named in the fourth item or bill enumerated in the memorial, have since the first year by authority from your office, been allowed from the Congressional appropriation. May they not with propriety be allowed for the fifth year, whether the other items are, or are not, favorably considered? But I hope all the items named in the Memorial will be assumed, as such as may be paid by the general government.

I am,
with much respect,
Your obt Servant,
Richard McCormick.
Governor.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Prescott Oct 1867

Hon Hugh McCulloch
Secretary of the Treasury
Sir:-

See private leaf
beginning of quotes

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Prescott Oct 17 1867

Hon Register of the Treasury
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I am just in receipt of your communication of August 14 requesting an estimate from my office for the fiscal year ending June 30 1869.

I have the honor to present the following Viz
For salaries of Governor, chief Justice and two associate Judges and secretary twelve thousand dollars.
For contingent expenses of the Territory one thousand dollars
For interpreter and translator in the executive office five hundred dollars
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

I am, very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Jas P. T. Carter
Secretary of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Prescott November 4 '67

D. H. Cheesman Esq
U. S. Assistant Treasurer,
San Francisco Cal.

Sir:

Mr Almon Gage will present with this, a check on you for Seven hundred and twenty two 00/100 dollars.

I have as yet received no information, that you have money to my credit to meet the expenses of the last Legislative Assembly, but as Mr Gage will be in San Francisco some time and as it cannot be long before the money is placed to my credit, I have at his request given him a check payable as soon as you may receive the amt of my appropriation.

I am, very respectfully
Your obdt Servant
Jas P. Foster
Secretary of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Prescott Nov 15 1867

D. H. Cheeseman
U.S. Asst Treasurer
San Francisco Cal.

Sir:

I have to day issued a check number 2, in favor of Joseph Tyson for one hundred and ninety eight dollars. Up to this time, I have not received notice of funds being placed to my credit with you.

This check will be held until you receive the amount of my appropriation.

Very respectfully
Your obt Servant
Jas. P. T. Leatherman,
Secretary of Arizona

Territory of Arizona.
Office of the Governor.
Prescott Nov 4. 1867

Editor of the Arizona Miner
Sir:

The question of locating the capital has so generally caused excitement and hard feeling in the States and Territories, that I am not at all surprised at the tempest it has created here. Nor have I supposed in that tempest I could escape abuse and misrepresentation, and, so long as you were content to deal in insinuations and innendos, however unjust and unkind, I did not care to complain.

But the direct charge in the last issue of the Miner, that I knew the act of the late Legislature, to fix the capital at Tucson was passed through dishonest means I am not willing to let rest unnoticed, altho I cannot think that you or any number of the people believe it to be true.

The combination by which the measure was carried may have been unexpected, but it was not necessarily the result of a resort to dishonest means, and I think, may be otherwise accounted for without difficulty. But this as it may I most emphatically deny that I knew of the use of such means. On the contrary, after holding the bill for an unusual length of time and affording its opponents every opportunity to prove their various charges, nothing whatever was established, and since the adjournment of the Legislature, not a few of those who were loud in declaring the act adopted through fraud and corruption have expressed to me the conviction that their judgment was incorrect.

Having as you are aware been charged by many of the residents below the Gila, with a determination to keep the capital at Prescott under any and all circumstances, because of my mining and other investments in this vicinity, I took occasion in my published letter (of June last)

to certain citizens of Tucson, to state that I should acquiesce, (whatever my personal views or interests) in the action of the Legislature upon the Capital question, unless convinced that such action was the result of improper proceedings.

I consider my course whatever the consequences, to have been entirely justifiable, and the only one which as an impartial officer, I could have pursued, and I fearlessly challenge the most rigid investigation in my conduct in this and in all Territorial matters.

At the same time I retract nothing I have at any time said in favor of Prescott; my confidence in the resources and future prosperity of Central Arizona is unimpaired; and the change of the Seat of Government can put no one to greater personal inconvenience than it must your obedient Servant.

Richard C. McCormick.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson Dec 3/67

Sir:

I have this day appointed John B. Allen, Territorial Treasurer. In order that you may act until you know who is to be your successor. Mr Allen will not qualify until January 15th ensuing, upon which day he will take the oath of office and file his bonds. I think the appointment as satisfactory as any I could make. Mr Grant will audit your salary from Dec 1 to January 15 and if you will send the warrant to me I will see to its collection.

As soon after the 15th of January as possible you will, in a box strongly made, and marked to "John B. Allen Territorial Treasurer Tucson Arizona" forward by safe hands all the books documents &c pertaining to the Territorial Treasurers office. You will also send by mail any balance in your hands to be paid to your successor — In order to avoid the risk of the mail you will do well to pay the money to Levi Bashford Esq Collector of Internal Revenue and have him give you an order for the amount upon this Deputy here, an arrangement he will no doubt be pleased to make.

In this connection I beg leave to assure you, that so far as my observation extends your administration of the affairs of Treasurer has been prudent and should be satisfactory to all the people. How about Salary. I am, with much respect

Prescott Arizona,

Your obedt Servt
Richard C. Tomlinson
Governor

P.S. Any expense incurred in sending the books documents &c will be met by Mr Allen

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Prescott Nov 23 1867

Gentlemen

Owing to a most unfortunate interruption in the mail between Maricopa Wells and this place I am only today in receipt of yours of Oct 28th. I considered the unprovoked murder of the Maricopa Indian as a high handed outrage and one the perpetrators of which should be punished to the extent of the law. As you well say, the friendly Indians should be shown that the whites will award as well as exact justice.

When I first heard of the outrage I hoped the murderers would be caught at Fort Yuma, when I heard of their probable escape to California I desired to communicate with the authorities for their arrest but could get no description to forward. Indeed your communication is the first I have had from any one upon the subject.

Now that I find by the enclosures in your letter (from the Dist attorney and Sheriff of San Diego County) that they are known there, if you or any one will furnish the needed affidavit against them and secure their arrest, I will at once forward a requisition to the Governor of California for their delivery to the authorities of this Territory for trial and punishment. I should have offered a reward for the apprehension of the murderers within or without the Territory had there been any funds in the Treasury wherewith to pay it.

As it is I am under obligations to you and to the allied officials of San Diego County for interest in the matter.

Very Respectfully
Your obdt Servant
Richard C. McCormick
Governor

Hon Geo: F Hooper
Arizona City,
Arizona.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Prescott, Nov 30 1867

Hon R. C. McCormick
Governor.

In compliance with act of the Legislature approved November 7, 1864, I notify you that I have appointed William H. Ford, assistant Secretary of the Territory to date from December 1st 1867.

Very respectfully
Your obdt Servant,
Das P. J. Carter,
Secretary of Arizona.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson Jany 1 1868

Sir:

The Legislature of the Territory at its late session unanimously passed a memorial to Congress asking that authority be granted for raising a regiment of Territorial Volunteers. For the aggressive movements against the apache so necessary in order to his subjugation and the peace and prosperity of the Territory, no troops are so well adapted, and none may be so easily and economically maintained - I shall be grateful for any aid you may render our Delegate in securing such Congressional Legislation as may be required in order to give us the much needed force in question.

I am well aware that the disposition of Congress is favorable to a decrease rather than to an increase of the army at this time, but where a temporary increase will so surely hasten the close of a costly struggle, the strictest economist can but approve it.

I am, with much respect
Your obedt Servant
Richard C. Cornish
Governor

To Senators
Nye, Cole, Sumner
Pomeroy, Stewart Morgan
and Conklin

Territory of Arizona
office of the Governor
Tucson January 22 1868

Sir:

I have to inform you that John B Allen having been duly commissioned and qualified, is now Treasurer of the Territory and that all monies due from your county to the Territory should be forwarded to him at this place.

I am,
Your obdt Servant
Richard C Pomeroy
Governor

To the Treasurer
of — County
Arizona

B one sent to each County Treasurer.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson March 12 1868

To His Excellency
Ignacio Pesqueira
Governor of the State of Sonora
Republic of Mexico

Sir:

Under the stipulations of the extradition treaty of December 11 1861 exchanged at Mexico May 20 1862, I request the surrender to Simon R. Chambers, my duly appointed agent, of the body of one Abran Tapia; who on or about the 24th of February last did steal from a place known as the Punta d'agua in this Territory a horse, and who is now under arrest in Magdalena in Sonora for such crime.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the Territory given at Tucson the day and year above written.

Seal

(signed) Richard C. McCormick
Governor

attest
W. H. Ford
asst Secretary of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson March 12 1868

To Simon R. Chambers
of Tubac, Arizona.

Sir:

You are hereby selected and authorized to proceed to Ures the capital of the state of Sonora Mexico and receive into your custody and convey to the civil authorities of the County of Pima and Territory of Arizona, the body of one Abran Tapia accused of horse stealing

Seal

Witness my hand and the great seal of the Territory given at Tucson the day and year above written

(Signed) Richard C. McCormick
Governor.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson March 12 1868

His Excellency
Governor Pesqueira
Ures. Sonora

Sir:

In sending a requisition for the body of Abran Tapia accused of horse stealing in this Territory I beg to call your attention to the frequent occurance of depredations of this kind by persons from Sonora and to request that you will urge your authorities in the Districts of Altar and Magdalena especially to the importance of the most active measures for their arrest and detention.

You will observe that under article IV of the extradition treaty the chief civil authority of the border states and Territories are empowered to authorize local officers to surrender fugatives. I shall act upon this authority and instruct the civil authorities at Tubac and Tucson to return criminals to your nearest officers and I hope you will make the same arrangement.

Nothing will tend more to maintain and strengthen the friendly relations of our respective peoples than a good understanding upon this important question of the arrest and delivery for punishment of those who violate the laws.

I am with great respect
Your obedt Servant
(signed) Richard C. McCormick
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson March 14 1868

Sir:

The following article in a San Francisco paper has induced some of our politicians to propose to allow the Pimas, Maricopas and other friendly Indians tribes in this Territory to vote at the ensuing general election June 3rd.

"We desire to call the attention of the Arizona politicians to a much neglected source of voting power which slumbers in that happy Territory. During the reign of Iturbide all Indians not savages were made equal before the law of Mexico and were clothed with the rights of citizenship. By "Savages" were meant those who did not dwell in villages and pursue the arts of peace; all others were held to be entitled to all the rights of Citizens as was the case of Juarez, who is a full blooded Indian. When the Territory from which Arizona was carved was ceded to the United States it was provided in the treaty that the rights of the Indians and others should be guaranteed, and that the rights of citizenship should be ~~guaranteed~~ conferred by Congress when it saw fit: that right was conferred by the organic act of the Territory and by the omission of the usual phrase "Indians not taxed" from the prescribed qualifications of voters, the right of suffrage was given to Indians who were citizens under the old Mexican law. The Pimas, Maricopas and perhaps one or two other tribes of peaceful and domesticated Indians are legally voters in Arizona, and it only remains for some enterprising politician candidate to get votes for himself and just rights for the aboriginals by securing the ballot for them."

I find that in the new amendment to the Constitution of the United States article XIV Section 2 representatives are to be apportioned in the States, "counting the whole number of persons excluding Indians not taxed". Is this to be applied to the Territories or is there any existing

law under which friendly Indians not taxed can be allowed to vote at our coming election. By giving an early reply you will greatly oblige

Your obdt Servant,

Richard C. McCormick
Governor.

Hon Henry Stanbury
Attorney General
of the United States.
Washington D.C.

P.S. The franchise law of Congress, extending suffrage to the Territories, seems to exclude "no one on a/c of race or color" who is a citizen. What constitutes a citizen in a Territory under the present laws of Congress? Are friendly Indians (not taxed) on or off a res-ervation to be considered citizens?

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson March 12 1868.

Sir:

By an act approved May 5 1866, Congress set off a certain part of this Territory to the State of Nevada to become a part of said State when the Legislature shall consent thereto.

Will you please inform me whether such consent has been given in proper form, and the part of the Territory in question is now under the jurisdiction of Nevada?

Although it is reported here that the Legislature of Nevada has adopted a resolution accepting the addition of Territory, it is claimed that the Constitution of that State must be amended before the boundaries can be legally extended.

An early reply will enable me to act understandingly in the ensuing Territorial election June 3rd.

I am
with much respect
Your obdt. Svt
Rg. G. McCormick
Governor

To Hon Henry Stanbery
Attorney General
Washington DC

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Tucson March 2 1868

To the Sheriff of
—— County
Arizona

Sir:

In accordance with the law of the Territory, I hereby inform you that the following officers are to be voted for in your County at the General Election to be ~~held~~ held June 3 1868 viz

A Delegate to the forty first Congress.
~~Four~~ Members of the Territorial Council
Seven members of the Territorial House of Reps
One Supervisor.
One Public Administrator
And in each election precinct, one and not more than two constables and two Justices of the Peace, and in each precinct containing a population of more than eight hundred persons to be ascertained by the probate Court one additional Justice of the Peace.

I am,
Your obdt Servant.
H. H. Ford
Ass't Secretary of Arizona.

Territory of Arizona
office of the Governor
Tucson apric 2 1868

Sir:

In accordance with law I enclose you a copy of my proclamation designating the offices to be filled at the ensuing general election

I am,
Your obdt Servant
Richard McCormick
Governor

To the County Recorder
of — County
Arizona

Territory of Arizona
office of the Governor
Tucson April 2 1868

Sir:

In accordance with law I today send you copies of my proclamation designating the offices to be filled at the ensuing general election.

You will please attend to their distribution as required by Sec 4 chapter 24 of the Code of the Territory

I am Sir
Your obdt Servant
Richard McCormick
Governor

To the Sheriff of
— County
Arizona

3 Sent to each county + to Yavapai co with request to publish also.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary.
Tucson June 1st 1868.

Hon Thomas L. Smith.
First Auditor of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward a full statement of my accounts as Secretary, from the date of my last report, April 1st 1868.

I have marked the vouchers in a way which will I think make them clear to you, and I trust they will be found correct and satisfactory.

I have as heretofore been guarded in my expenditures, and if any of the charges seem high it must be attributed to the continued great cost of everything in this remote Territory and the low rate at which currency is received.

Certain extra or unusual expenses were necessarily incurred by the fitting up an office at this place, the new capital of the Territory; fortunately the cost of removing the Territorial archives, library etc, from Prescott here was met by the citizens.

There being no proper transportation for the iron safe and its size being inadequate to the wants of my office, I disposed of it for $200. something more than its original cost, and propose to purchase a new and larger one. I have credited the government for the $200. in the account now sent.

Specimens of all the printing advertising etc charged, are herewith forwarded, excepting the volumes of the Acts and Journals of the fourth Legislature (1847,) which have already been sent to the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury and may be seen there.

Only such allowances for printing and other legislative expenditures have been made as hitherto sanctioned and approved by your office.

I am with much respect,
Your obt. servt.
(Signed) Jas. P. S. Carter,
Secretary of the Territory of Arizona.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Tucson July 7th 1868.

Hon Hugh McCulloch,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that you will place to my credit with the Assistant Treasurer at New York the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000.) and charge the same to the appropriation for Legislative expenses for the Territory of Arizona for the fiscal year ending June the 30th 1869.

I am Sir,
Your obt servt
(Signed) Jas P. D. Carter,
Secy of the Territory.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary.
Tucson July 13th 1868.

Hon Richard C. McCormick
Governor of the Territory of Arizona.

Sir.

I hereby certify that the following is a true statement of all the returns that have been received at my office of the election held on Wednesday the 3d day of June 1868 for Delegate to Congress from this Territory, for the term commencing March 4th 1869.

Richard C. McCormick,	received votes	1263
John A. Rush	" "	644
Samuel Adams	" "	186

Witness my hand and the seal of the office, given at Tucson the day and year above written.

(Signed) Jas. P. J. Carter
Secretary of the Territory

Seal

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Governor,
Tucson July 30th 1868.

Lieut.

I regret that your letter regarding Apache captives arrived during my absence from the capital, and was subsequently mislaid.

I presume you hold the captives under the order of Genl. Halleck. — If however you desire to turn them over to the civil authorities, please advise me.

I have caused the facts regarding Mr McWhorter's death to be published for general information, in the papers of this place.

I am obliged for your attention and I am

Your obt. servt.
(Signed) R. McCormick

Lieut Col Wilson
32d Infantry
Comdg detachment N.M. Troops

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor.
Tucson Aug 22d 1868.

Sir,

I congratulate you upon your appointment and confirmation as Surveyor General of California and Arizona. Your services are sorely needed here and I hope you will make it convenient to begin surveys of the agricultural lands at a very early day.

At various central and important points there is no more danger, if any from Indians than in Cal. Where there is I think you will find the military upon proper representation willing to provide suitable protection.

The editorial in the inclosed copy of the Arizonian of today, will show you how our people have been neglected in the matter of surveys, and how eager they are that there should be no further delay in surveying their lands, and in establishing the land offices, in order that they may proceed to confirm their title.

Will you please to inform me when we may expect you or your representatives here and what aid if any I can render you in your operations here?

I am with much respect
Your obt. servt.
(Signed) R. C. McCormick
Governor of Arizona.

Hon Sherman Day
Surveyor General of California & Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson August 30th 1868

Sir

I notice by Globe that you lately sent to Congress a report upon the best method of irrigation.

Will you please send me a copy of that document and also of any information you may have regarding the cost of Artesian Wells and the success with which they have been used for agricultural purposes. We have much land in this Territory that with a proper supply of water would yield immense and how to secure it is a leading question with the people. I am sure you will gladly lend any light upon the subject that may be at your command.

I am with much respect your obt. servant
J. Ross Conrad
Governor

John G. Phillips
United States Surveyor General
San Francisco

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson Sept. 7th 1868

Gentlemen, I have examined the petition presented by you on behalf of the citizens of Pima County, and recognizing the force of its statements and the propriety of its requests I have today issued a proclamation announcing my readiness to receive and organize into the service of the Territory, under the militia law, a company of fifty volunteers, to serve against the hostile Apaches for six months unless sooner discharged.

Herewith please receive a copy of my proclamation and the assurance of my sincere hope that the efforts of this company to punish our barbarous foe may be attended with the greatest success.

I am with much respect,
Your obedient servant
(Signed) Richard C. McCormick
Governor.

To Hon. J. B. Allen,
C. R. Fish Esq
Committee on behalf of the citizens of Pima County.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Tucson August 31st 1868

Sir,
I have learned (unofficially) that by an amendment to the Appropriation bill passed at recent sitting of Congress the moneys voted to the Territories for Legislative expenditures are henceforth to be applied only to biannual sessions of the Legislatures. Now will you please inform me whether we can have our usual annual session this fall provided we do not have another for two years or whether we must wait until two years from our last session (September 1867) before we have a meeting. By so doing at once you will enable me to act intelligently according to law.

Hon. B. W. Taylor
1st Compt. Treasury

I am with much respect
Your Obdt servant
Secretary of the Territory

P.S. Presuming a session would be held this year as usual. Members of Legislature were chosen at the General election in June.

Vicksburg, A.T. Oct. 2. 1868.

Sir. As here reported the late killing of an Indian chief, and a number of his followers in La Paz was without cause, a deliberate and brutal atrocity, well calculated to arouse to bitter hostility a tribe or tribes of Indians who have long been at peace with the whites, and whose friendship has been abundantly proven.

I will thank you to give me the particulars of the affair, and I doubt not you will promptly investigate it, and show who the responsible parties are.

We have enough to do to overcome the antagonism of the Apache without provoking to hostility well disposed Indians

Please address me at Tucson and believe me with much respect,

Your obt servt
(Signed) R. C. McCormick
Governor

To G. W. Dent,
Supt of Ind Affairs.
La Paz A.T.,

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson October 18th 1868

Hon Sherman Day,
Surveyor General

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter and thank you for your attention to the matter referred to.

I hesitate to say where your surveys should begin, so anxious are the people of all parts of the Territory for the advent of your deputies.

As your predecessors began work upon the Gila and Salt Rivers, it might be best for your agents to complete the lines there.

The agricultural settlements of Florence and Phoenix are among the most promising in the Territory, and it would greatly please the settlers to have their lands surveyed.

I'll answer your private letter so soon as I can do so intelligently, and while I regret that the appropriation at your disposal is so small, I hope you will apply it at once and show the people that you are disposed to help them.

I shall have pleasure in referring in my message to the Legislature to the good spirit you have manifested. I now hope to be in San Francisco by New Years day.

I am Sir,
with much respect
Your obt. servt
(Signed) R. C. McCormick
Governor of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary
Tucson Oct 22d 1868

Hon Register of the Treasury,
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I am just in receipt of your communication of August 20th requesting an estimate from my office for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June 1870.

I have the honor to present the following, viz,

For salaries of Governor, Chief Justice, and two associate Judges, and Secretary, twelve thousand dollars,

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the Assembly, twenty thousand Dollars.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Jas. P. G. Carter,
Secretary of Arizona Territory

" See Page 234. "
For Letter dated Oct 23rd 1868.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson Oct 20th 1868.

Sir

On the 22d of September from Prescott I sent you an acknowledgement of the receipt of yours of August 10th, and expressed my readiness to comply with the requests therein contained so far as in my power upon my return to the Capital, but also expressed my fear that any communication I might send would be too late for the purpose desired by you.

I find, upon renewed examination of your letter that but few of your inquiries apply to Arizona at least that I have means of answering but few of them at this time.

According to the most reliable data the population of the Territory is about 10 000. the aggregate true value of real and personal property has not this year been reported to me but I will apply to the assessors of the several Counties for information regarding it. There are no manufactures worth naming - Mining and Agriculture being the chief pursuits.

There are no Railroads and no commercial facilities saving the navigation of the Colorado river in connection with a line of sailing vessels from San Francisco, via the Gulf of California four Steamers are now engaged and the business is increasing annually; no Canals: twelve towns or settlements the largest being Tucson the Capital which is the only one having a population of three thousand or more. About 10 000 tame Indians some of whom raise crops and cattle and are self sustaining. about 10 000 wild Indians, half at least of which belong to the Apache nation

I am Sir
With Much Respect
Your Obdt Servt
Richard C. Tomich
Governor

To
Hon Jos. S. Wilson
U.S. land Commissioner
Washington
D. C.

For Letter dated November 2d 1868.

See page 235

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson Nov 29th 1868

Chas H Brinley Esq. and others
Committe appointed by citizens of Arizona City
Gentlemen

I heard with much regret of the murder of James D. Williams. of Mohawk Station. Whom I had know for some years. and I have offered a reward of $300. for the apprehension of the murderers. If as you think they have fled to Sonora. I cannot under the provisions of the extradition treaty issue a requisition for them. unless they are American citizens. which from the discription you give I presume is not the case If however they (or either of them) can be shown to be such. I will at once make a requisition upon the Governor of Sonora. It is reported here that the Older one of the suspected parties. became a citizen by virtue of his residence here at the time of the "Trist or Gadsden treaty and some thinks has voted here for years

I presume the facts can be ascertained at Arizona City and should be glad to have them at the earliest possible moment— Meantime I have caused the extensive circular of the hand bills offering the reward (copies of which are now sent you and you will please have them posted throughout Yuma County. as it is not improbable that the criminals are yet in the Territory.

I have also written the Prefect of Altar and citizens of my acquaintance there requesting them to cause the arrest of the Murderers if found there. and promising if they are not American Citizens and subject to my requisition to furnish testimony against them whenever they may be brought to trial. which I doubt not if they are caught will be at an early day.— It will be well to give me all the proof of their guilt you can command for use in this contingency

You will find the extradition treaty in full in the appendix to the Howell Code, and last clause of Article VII will show you that I cannot demand the Murderers if they are still citizens of Mexico.

I am with much Respect
Your Obdt Servt
Richard C. Tomlin
Governor

P. S.

I have also sent a supply of the hand-bills to the Sheriff of Yuma County. and write him to spare no pains to ascertain the whereabouts of the murderers and to gather the facts relative to the crime.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson Nov 30th 1868

To the Sheriff of Yuma County

Sir

I send you copies of my proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of the murderers of James D Williams. which you will have conspicuously posted throughout your County it being by no means certain that the criminals have left the Territory

You will spare no pains to ascertain their whereabouts. and to gather the facts relating to the murder, a statement of which you will please furnish me at the first opportunity

I am with much respect
Your obdt Servt
Richard C Tomich
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson Nov 30th 1868

To the Honorable
Prefect of Altar State of Sonora

Sir

Mr James D. Williams a worthy Citizen living upon the Gila Road in this Territory was murdered on or about the 23rd inst by to men of Mexican birth. who it is supposed have fled to altar or its vicinity. unless these men are American Citizens of which I am not aware. I cannot of course make a requisition for them but their crime is so atrocious that I doubt not you will be glad to aid in having them arrested and brought to trial. I will thank you if they are captured to inform me and I will place in your hands testimony that can be used towards their conviction. It is the hope of the people of Arizona that they will not be permitted to escape punishment if detected. The discription given me of the men is as follows One medium hight thick set dark complexion man with eyes badly crossed. a native of El Real de Trinidad called Jesus Simon. One young man slender and what is known as a "puro" called Pedro. The former is supposed to have been the leader in the crime.

I am with every Consideration
Your Obdt Servt
Richard C Tomich
Governor of Arizona U.S.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson Oct 23rd 1868

Sir

I am in receipt of yours of the 13th inst. and I am obliged for the information therein contained concerning the recent attack upon friendly Indians at La Paz

In view of all the circumstances it is highly desirable that a thorough investigation of the affair should be made.

I am not surprised at the attitude assumed by Judge Carter, but I trust it will not discourage you from taking the most active measures in which as well as in bringing to punishment the parties implicated in the attack. Should their conduct prove to have been as wanton and brutal as reported you may rely upon my prompt and earnest support. If irresponsible parties are to assume the duties or powers of the Civil and Military Authorities we may look for a rapid increase rather than a decrease in our Indian troubles. While I yield to no Man in my desire for a vigorous and unrelenting war upon hostile Indians, I am equally determined to afford every protection to those who are disposed to be friendly and especially to those whose friendly relations have long been and are still accepted by the Authorities and the mass of the people, as entirely satisfactory

I am Sir Very Respectfully
Your Obdt Servt
Richard C. Crozier
Governor

To Hon
George W. Dent
Supt of Indian Affairs
La Paz
Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson November 26th 1868

Sir

Upon receipt of your letter of 20th ultimo I addressed you a brief note, having to write in haste in order to embrace an opportunity to send to you.

I now have to say that I have carefully examined the statements of your communication and fully appreciate the unpleasant position in which you are placed. The Order of General Devin for a full investigation of the Charges you have made against the Com-manding Officer at Camp Grant will doubtless do you justice so far as the Military are concerned.

If after its results are known you wish to appeal to the Civil Authorities for the redress of any grievances, I will do what is in my power to see that you have a prompt and fair hearing. I much regret that you have had any trouble and, while my relations to the Commander of Camp Grant have been and are agreeable, I am so jealous of Civil rights that I will not hesitate to protest (as I have already) against anything that may look like an interference with the same in your case.

However, as stated in my note, by going to the Camp in the face of a positive Order, you violated Military law and had of course to account to Military authority.

I am glad to learn, that in accordance with the understanding had when the Commander was here, you have been set at liberty. I sincerely hope you found your property uninjured and will be at no loss.

I am your obedt. servt.
Richard C. Cornish
Governor

Newton Oscar Esqr
Near Camp Grant A.T.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson December 18th 1868

Hon John T. Alsap
President of the Council

Sir

The following Appointments have been made by me since the adjournment of the Legislature and are respectfully submitted to the Council for Confirmation

Dr. Lewis Sept 21st 1867 Chas. D. Poston Territorial Treasurer
February 13th 1868 Charles H. Ford Territorial Auditor
Geo. James Gazzo resigned
July 20th 1868 Johnson Thayer Probate Justice of Pima County vice Sidney O. Jones resigned
September 7th 1868 James W. Foote Adjutant General

Richard C. Tomlin
Governor

Secretary of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Executive Department

Sir:

In accordance with your request of April 18th 1897, I have the honor to forward to you a certified copy of the act of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of this Territory, creating the Territorial Prison in Pima County.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
Nathan Cornish
Governor of Arizona

To
Hon. A. G. Browning
Secy. of Interior
Washington
D.C.

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson January 16th 1869

Hon Chief Clerk
House of Representatives
Washington D. C.

Sir

Enclosed please find certificate of election of Hon Richard C. McCormick Delegate from this Territory to the forty first Congress of the United States. Chosen at the election held June 5th 1868.

I am with much Respect
Your. Obedient Servant

Acting Governor
Territory of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor

To all whom it may concern Greeting

Whereas according to all the returns of the General election held in the Territory of Arizona on Wednesday the third day of June 1868 received and filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Territory and compared and estimated by him according to law, it appears that Richard C. McCormick had the greatest number of Votes for Delegate to the forty first Congress of the United States, term beginning March 4th 1869 and whereas the Secretary of the Territory has certified to the Governor that such is the fact,

Now therefore, I James P. T. Carter acting Governor of the Territory, do hereby declare said Richard C. McCormick to be the duly and legally elected Delegate of the Territory to said Congress.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Territory given at Tucson this 16th day of January A.D. 1869 and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

seal

Acting Governor of the Territory of Arizona

San Francisco California
June 30 1869

Hon. Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of notice of my appointment to the office of Governor of the Territory of Arizona. Also Commission and blank form of oath of Allegiance. I herewith return the oath of Allegiance subscribed and sworn to as directed.

I am enroute for the Territory and shall assume the duties of the office as soon as I arrive at Tucson.

I was born in Lamoille County State of Vermont.

Respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
A. P. K. Safford
Governor of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson July 22 1869

Hon. John B. Allen

Sir

I am in receipt of your letter of this date and in reply, would say that I have examined the decisions of Judge Backus referred to. The Merits of the question involved in the decision are these: The Organic law of the Territory provides for apportioning the representation in the Several Counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives, in the following words.

"And the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly, shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor may appoint; but thereafter, the time place and manner of holding and conducting all elections, by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the Several Counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives according to population shall be prescribed by law.

The Legislature of 1866 provided for the apportionment of the members of the Legislature in the following words.

"Members of the Legislature shall be elected by Counties according to the apportionment of the Governor:

Provided, The members of the Council shall in all Cases be elected for two years."

The Judge in the decision referred to, decides that the manner of making the apportionment was illegal for the reason for the reason that the Legislature had no right to delegate the power to the Governor to make the apportionment; that the Legislature that assembled in pursuance of said apportionment was an illegal body, and that all legislative acts since that time are illegal and void.

The decision of Judge Backus is entitled to the same respect as that of any other judicial officer, but his decisions can only effect the parties to the suit that was tried bifore him, and nobody else. It would have the same force and effect as a decision of a justice of the Peace in a case that was legally bifore him and no more.

Either Could determine the rights of the parties in the suits

before him, for the time being, and that is all either Courts do. The people through their representatives enact certain laws; these laws must be enforced and obeyed until declared illegal and void by the highest Courts of the Country, or annulled or ordained by the Legislature or Congress. It is plain that no other course can be pursued without resulting in ruin and anarchy.
If upon the mere opinion of a district Judge Justice of the peace, or other judicial officer, years of legislation could be blotted from the Statutes, the lives and security of the people would hang upon a very slender thread indeed. Such an interpretation in the present instance would at once leave us without County officers throughout the Territory; all the acts of said officers would have been usurpations, consequently void; all criminals under indictment, or that have been convicted would be immediately turned loose. The Judge who made these decisions was holding Court in pursuance of these illegal laws (if they were illegal as claimed by him) many of his decisions were effected by amendments to the Civil and Criminal practice made by the same illegal bodies. The Sheriff whom he directed to execute his mandates, even to the extent of taking the life of a fellowbeing, had no legal existence.
I deem it unnecessary to pursue this branch of the subject further - the case is too plain for argument - a statement of the facts is sufficient.
With regard to your second inquiry I will say that had I arrived here in time I should have certainly issued a proclamation calling an election, as provided by law; to have pursued any other course, upon the ground that the law was illegal before the highest Courts of the Country had decided the question, would have been a plain usurpation of judicial power which the Executive has no right to encroach upon; but on the contrary, it is made his duty, by the organic law of the Territory, "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed."
I believe the people ought to have the privilege of changing their public servants as often, certainly, as they express a desire by their laws, passed by their representatives in the Legislature. Acting upon this conviction I should call a special election, but I fe

from a careful examination that the Governor has no power to call a special election except to fill vacancies in the Legislature and Delegate to Congress, I deem it useless to call a special election for the purpose of electing only members of the Legislature, for the reason that Congress has made no appropriation to defray the expense of holding a Session this year. Congress has enacted that hereafter, Sessions of the Legislature in the Several Territories shall be biennial, and it was the evident expectation that no Session would be held in any of the Territories this year, except Wyoming. That Territory being but recently organized Congress made an appropriation for a Session there. The question is now narrowed down to the time when the term of the various County and Precinct Officers expire, and what Course can be pursued to fill the Offices.

There has been so many Changes in the Statutes of the Territory as to the time fixed for the expiration and Commencement of the terms of office, of the various County and Precinct Officers, that it requires careful examination and Comparison to ascertain definitely how the matter Stands. By reference to the Statutes of 1866 page 44 entitled "An Act Amendatory of Chapter Twenty four Howell Code" of General and Special Elections: "Chapter 24 Sec 1 of said Code, is amended so as to provide that the election Shall be held on the first Wednesday of June in each year instead of the first Wednesday of September, and Section Sixty Seven of said Chapter is amended and provides that the term of all Officers elected shall expire on the last day of June instead of November; and the term of all Officers elected under such provisions, except Delegate in Congress shall Commence on the first day of July instead of December.

The Statutes of 1867 page 31 "An Act Defining the Qualification of Officers elected at any General Election in the Counties of the Territory, and legalizing the acts of the Officers holding over in the Counties of Gavapai Yuma and Mohave, since the first day of July, and until the first day of December:" Section 3 of said Act provides that the term of office of all County officers, hereafter to be elected for a full term, at any general election, shall Commence on the first day of December next after such General Elections. It is evidently the intention of the law,

as it now stands, that the term of all County and Precinct Officers shall expire on the last day of November after such General election.
It is not in accordance with the policy of our Government that Offices shall ever become vacant, and I am not clear but that the failure to call an election this year would entitle the incumbents to hold until their Successors are elected and qualified. But to avoid all danger of dispute and Conflict, I would advise the Board of County Supervisors of the various Counties, to fill their board by the appointment, if possible, of the retiring member, and then appoint the present incumbents of the various County and Precinct Offices. This will make the matter sure, two of the members of the Board of Supervisors hold over, and a quorum is Competent to transact business — hence there is no question with regard to their power. If the County and Precinct Officers can hold over until their Successors are elected and qualified, then their appointment by the Board can do no harm. Upon the other hand, if it should be determined that their Official Career ceases on the last day of November, then the appointment by the Board continues them legally in Office.
In the recomendations I have made in answer to your letter of inquiry, I have been actuated by no other motive than to serve the Common weal. I have no prejudice for, or against persons or localities, my earnest desire is to see the whole Country prosper; Security of life and property restored; the vast resources of the Territory developed, and Arizona placed, as she is destined to be, among the richest and fairest jewels of the Republic. To accomplish this object I earnestly entreat all the good people of the Territory to avoid local jealousies and personal animosities, and join together in yielding a willing obedience to the laws, in endeavoring to subdue the Common enemy, and in developing the Country.

Respectfully Yours
A. P. K. Safford

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson Aug. 26th 1869

Genl. Thomas L. Devin
Commanding Sub. dist of Southern Arizona
Tucson A.T.

Sir

I desire to call your attention to the dangerous and unsafe condition of that portion of the public road at and near the Pocacho, about forty five miles westerly from this town. This point seems to be the crossing place for the Apaches going to and from the Southern part of Arizona Sonora and the north and north western part of Arizona, the mountains at this point are so near together that they can make their raids, and speedily escape to the mountains

The U.S. Mail is carried past this point four times each week, and within the past two months three different attacks have been made upon the Mail Carrier by the Apaches, each time he succeeded in running the gauntlet and saving the mail but was once severely wounded.

In addition to being the mail route which supplies most of the mail matter to the inhabitants south of the Gila River, the supplies and travelers from and to this section of the country have to pass this point, also all the trade and travel to and from Sonora, with the northern part of the Territory, and also all the emigration to Cal. from the Southern and South Western States.

I believe it is an admitted fact that no one point in Arizona has been the scene of so many and successful Indian outrages as the Pocacho. The distance from troops and the ease and speed with which they escape into the mountains makes it quite impossible

to successfully pursue and overtake them after they have made a raid
The danger to a great extent could be removed by establishing a post at or near the Pecaches and stationing there a few Cavalrymen
Their presence would do much to intimidate the Indians from making an attack, and in case they should make an attack they would be on hand to pursue and punish, and recover the stolen property
I am aware that the serious objection to establishing a post at the Pecaches is scarcity of water.
A limited supply of water can be obtained the year round but a short distance up the mountains, and I am clearly of the opinion that water can be obtained by digging without heavy expense aside from its necessity to supply water for a post it is very much needed for stock passing over the road
I earnestly hope if consistent with your duty you will endeavor to obtain water at the Pecaches and establish a small military post, believing that action as above indicated would do more to save life and property and aid the general prosperity of the country, than at any other point in the Territory

Respectfully your obt. Servt.
A R Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson Aug. 26th 1869

Hon. Jno. A Rawlins
Secretary of War
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Communication of June 26th 1869 informing me that there is due the Territory of Arizona Arms and Ammunition to the value of $765 45/100 which said be furnished at once upon my requisition.

I beg leave to request that the Amount to which the Territory is entitled be furnished in the remodelled breech loading Springfield Rifles, with five hundred rounds of Catridges for each gun

The Militia of this Territory are very much in need of these arms and I hope they will be furnished with as little delay as possible

I am informed by Genl. Thomas C. Devin Commander of this Sub district, that there is on hand in this district nearly 300 of these arms more than is needed he will turn them over to me, if so ordered.

I would suggest that it would save much time in transportation (at a time too we must need them) if we could be supplied through Genl. Devin

Respectfully
Your obt Servt
A. P. K. Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson Aug 29th 1869

Hon F M Dunn
Secretary of State
Augusta Maine

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of one copy of the act and Resolutions of Maine for 1869
Also one Copy Historical Documents of Maine,
Thanking you for prompt attention in forwarding documents I am

Respectfully
Your obt Servt
A P K Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson Aug 30th 1869

Col. John Green
Camp Grant A.T.

Dear Sir

I desire to extend to you and through you to those under you my sincere thanks and high appreciation for the valuable services you have rendered this Territory in pursuing the hostile Apaches to their mountain fastnesses, in attacking them there and destroying their Crops

I believe in this I but utter the sentiments of the people of the Territory.

You in my judgement are pursuing the only course that will secure a lasting peace with the Apaches viz. that of following them where their families live, keeping them constantly agitated then so that they cannot raise crops, nor afford the men from home to make raids upon the settlers

I am aware of the hardships and dangers incident to pursuing Indians over those mountain peaks and through mountain gorges, and desire to assure you that your valuable services are recognized and appreciated

Truly Yours
A.P.K. Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona.
Office of Governor
Tucson Aug. 31st 1869

Major General Geo. H. Thomas
Commanding Department
of the Pacific

Sir

The constant raids of the Apaches, and insecurity for life and property in any portion of this Territory, seems to call for some action on my part to remedy this evil if possible. I have been solicited by the people from different portions of the Territory to call out the Militia; assuring me that two or three Companies at least would serve a campaign without pecuniary reward, if they could be supplied with Arms Ammunition and rations, but I have neither to supply them with.

I desire to ask you if it is within your power and in accordance with your feelings to furnish say 300 Militiamen with Arms Ammunition and rations for a Six Months Campaign.

I will guarantee in case these supplies are furnished that the movements of the Militia shall be in accordance with orders of the Commanding Officer of the district.

The men will be mostly old Indian fighters inured to the hardships of the Country and familiar with the Indian habits and haunts, they will I think be forming a valuable auxiliary to the Military forces in this district

I deem to say that the Military forces in the Territory are doing all that men can do to punish the Savages and protect the people

The Officers generally are zealous and energetic and Devin in particular is entitled and I believe receives the heartfelt gratitude of the people of the Territory

The great difficulty is that the force is too scattered for so vast an extent of Country, when taken into consideration that the Indians divide and break

bands and make raids in every portion of the Territory. Experience seems to have demonstrated the fact that the only way to subdue the Apaches is to have sufficient force to attack them where they live destroy their crops keep their families moving and deprive them from having a safe place to keep their stolen plunder; by doing this they could not spare the men from home to make raids and in a short time would be come sufficiently starved to oblige them to sue for peace.

The assistance of the militia that we could put in the field would be of material assistance in carrying on this kind of warfare.

I shall be pleased to receive as early an answer as possible in order that if you look with favor upon the proposition I may have the militia in the field at the earliest possible moment.

Respectfully
Your obt Servt
A.P.K. Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of Governor
Tucson Sept 1st 1869

Hon Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

Business of importance compels me to go to the Atlantic States this Winter. I desire to ask from you leave of absence from the Territory for three (3) months to date from the first of December 1869.

Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
A.P.K. Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson Sept 4th 1869

Hon. Chas A Miller
Secretary of State
Montgomery Alabama

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two Copies of the acts of 1868 of the General Assembly of Alabama
As soon as the last Statutes of Arizona are received from the publisher I will cause them to be forwarded to you

Respectfully Your Obt Servt
A K Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Sept 4th 1869

Hon Geo. S Boutwell
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington D.C.

Sir

Please forward the set of Standards of Weights and Measures heretofore applied for and ordered to be completed and furnished to the Territory of Arizona by the Secretary of the Treasury to John B Allen Succesor Arizona Territory by Water via Isthmus of Panama care of Hooper Whiting & Co San Francisco to be forwarded by them to the Same Prescott Arizona City Arizona Territory.

A Suitable fire proof building will be ready for them on their arrival here, and some competent person employed to set them up and take charge of them.

Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
A P K Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson Sept 25th 1869

To His Excellency
Ygnacio Pesqueira
Governor of the State of Sonora in the
Republic of Mexico

The bearer Mr Florentine Otero has been robbed of a valuable horse and other property by a man who has fled to Sonora. I shall esteem it a great favor if Your Excellency will cause the Civil Authorities to aid Mr Otero to the fullest extent in regaining his property. I desire to say that frequent Crimes are being Committed in this Territory by persons who escape to Sonora. I presume similar felonies are Committed in Sonora by persons who escape to this Territory. It will be a great pleasure to me to do all in my power to bring to justice any Criminal fleeing from Sonora, and I have full Confidence that you will reciprocate us to Criminals that escape from Arizona

By energetic action on the part of the Officials of the respective Governments these frequent Crimes I hope may be Checked

I am with great respect
Your Obt Servt
A P K Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson Oct 12th 1869

To His Excellency
Ygnacio Pesqueira
Governor of the State of Sonora
in the Republic of Mexico

Sir

The unsettled Condition of affairs in this Territory occasioned by Indian hostilities, and frequent Murders and Robberies being Committed by persons escaping to Sonora, as soon as a great desire to make your personal acquaintance & Caused me recently to pay a visit to Magdalena (hoping unknown your Excellency was expected there)
with a view of Consulting with you and arranging a plan of Cooperation by which these evils may be remedied
The Apache Indians are Constantly Committing depredations in this Territory, life and property were perhaps at no time more insecure
It is the intention to at once move all the available Military force in the Territory against them to pursue and destroy them and their property wherever found as fast as possible
I desire permission, in case our troops should follow them to the Sonora line with a fair prospect by going further of overtaking them, to allow them to go into Sonora: Cheerfully according to your troops permission to follow them over any portion of Arizona,
I also hope that it may be in accordance with your views and sense of duty to as speedily as possible send all your available Military force near the Southern boundary of Arizona, to meet and destroy the Apaches that may flee before our forces to Sonora
By Cooperating in this way, and adopting a vigorous relentless warfare against them, I believe that Arizona and Sonora may soon be freed from Apache hostilities
Robberies and Murders are of frequent occurrence

in this Territory and most of the Criminals either escape, or endeavor to do so to Sonora I presume Your State is inflicted with a similar band of outlaws. It is to the mutual interest of Your State and this Territory that these Criminals be brought to justice, I desire to assure Your Excellency that I will exert the full powers with which I am vested, to aid in capturing and punishing any Criminals that may escape from Sonora to this Territory, feeling confident that You will reciprocate

I hope before long to be able to meet You in person, and shall always be pleased to Communicate with You by letter

With great respect I am

Your obt Servt
A P K Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Executive Office
Tucson Nov 23 1870

To
His Excellency
Governor Ignacio Pesqueira

Sir

I am informed that two American Citizens named James Lea and Maria G Johnston are now detained in Magdalena awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court of your State in a trial for Murder, having previously been tried and acquitted by the lower Court.
These Gentlemen formerly resided in this Territory and are much esteemed by all who know them for industry and integrity of Character
Their Means at present are limited and I shall deem it a great personal favor if you will use your influence to have the decision in the Case made at as early a day as possible

With great respect
Very truly
Your obt Servt
A P K Safford
Gov of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Executive Office
Tucson Dec 5 1870

His Excellency
H H Haight
Governor of California

Sir

I see by the Statutes of the State of Nevada of 1867 page 62 Authority is given the Secretary of State to make agreements with the Directors of the Asylum for the Insane at Stockton California for the admission support and proper care of the indigent Insane of that State

This Territory has never made any provision for the Care of this unfortunate Class of our people and until the Territory is further advanced in wealth and population, it will be difficult to erect buildings and incur the expense of keeping up such an institution

I desire to know what the arrangements are cost &c for the maintainance of the Insane belonging to Nevada, Also if we can be permitted to send our Insane to Stockton on the same terms.

We are also destitute of a Territorial prison by the present law all Territorial prisoners are incarcerated in the several County Jails, where persons are Condemned to long servitude it would be an act of humanity and economy to make arrangements with a neighboring State for their care and safe keeping

I should like to be informed if such arrangements can be made with California, and if so the probable Cost

I desire this information for the use and action of the Legislature of the Territory to convene January 11th

I shall feel under my duty obligations to you if you can favor me with the desired information before that time

Very Respectfully
Your obt Servt
A P K Safford
Governor of Arizona

Hon A. T. Ackerman
Attorney General
Washington D.C.

Sir

In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit the enclosed Statement which I believe is a complete record of Criminal proceedings in this Territory for the Year 1870.
I should have sent it sooner, but was obliged to send over the Territory for the information, and I forward the same as soon as received

Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
A. P. K. Safford
Governor of Arizona

Statement of Criminal proceedings in the Territory of Arizona during the Year 1870.

No. of prosecutions of Capital Crime.
No of prosecutions of Crimes punishable by imprisonment in Territorial prison — Twenty two
No of prosecutions of Crime punishable by lesser degree — None

II

No. of Criminal Cases disposed of
1st Cases tried by Jury — Ten
2d Convictions by Jury — Eight
3d Acquittals by Jury — Two
4th Cases Nolle Prosequi — one
5th Cases tried by Judge — one
6th No. of Convictions in such Cases — one
7th No of acquittals in such Cases — None

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor
Tucson January 2d 1871

His Excellency
Ignacio Pesqueira
Governor of the State of Sonora
in the Republic of Mexico

Sir

About Six O'clock PM on the 24th day of December 1870 three persons of Mexican birth came to the Mission Station on the Gila River Kept by Charles Reed.
Reed and his wife were at the table eating Supper. One these men stepped into the dining room and inquired of Reed the price of hay, and was responded to by him, as he stepped out of the door one of the others stepped in and shot Reed through the heart killing him instantly, then shot a man by the name of James Lyth through the head killing him instantly, and a man by the name of Thomas Oliver through the body and cut his throat. They then shot Mrs Reed through the thigh and were about to cut her throat but through the entreaties of an old Mexican she was spared. They then robbed the house of all they could carry away including $250. in money and five horses and left going towards Sonora.
This is the third crime of a similar nature that has been committed along this road within the past three years, and the criminals have upon every occasion escaped to Sonora.
For the safety of the lives and property of the citizens of Arizona and Sonora it is important that these criminals shall be brought to justice and punishment and I hope and trust you will render all the assistance in your power to aid in the apprehension and delivery to justice of these criminals, assuring Your Excellency if opportunity offers I will reciprocate in like manner, and believing that by co-operation together these lawless bands of desperadoes that flee from one Government to the other for safety may be broken up.

Respectfully
Your Obt Servt.
A P K Safford
Governor of Arizona

Arizona Territory
Office of the Secretary
Tucson December 14. 1872.

To the Honorable A. P. K. Safford
Governor of the Territory of Arizona

Sir

I hereby certify that the following is a true statement of all the returns that have been received at my Office of the Election held on Tuesday the 5th day of November AD. 1872 for Delegate to Congress from this Territory, for the term commencing March 4th AD. 1873. Richard C. Ake Democrat received Seven Thousand, Five hundred & twenty two votes and Seven votes scattering being all of the votes polled at said Election

Witness my hand & seal of Office This 14th day of December AD. One Thousand Eight hundred & Seventy Two (1872)

Coles Bashford
Sec. of Arizona Ty.

(Seal)

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor

To all whom it may Concern Greeting

Whereas according to all the returns of the General Election held in the Territory of Arizona on Tuesday the fifth day of November A D 1872 received and filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Territory and Compared and estimated by him according to law it appears that Richard C. McCormick had the greatest number of votes for delegate to the forty third Congress of the United States, term beginning March 4 A D 1873 and Whereas the Secretary of the Territory has Certified to the Governor that such is the fact

Now therefore I A. P. K. Safford Governor of the Territory of Arizona do hereby declare said Richard C. McCormick to be the duly and legally elected Delegate of the Territory to said Congress

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Territory given at Tucson this 26th day of December A D 1872

(Seal)

A. P. K. Safford
Governor

To the Sheriff of Pima County A. T.

It having been made known to me that Matilda Hidalgo was duly convicted before C H Meyers a Justice of the peace in and for the town of Tucson A. T. of the offense of vagrancy on the 24th day of February A D 1873 and sentenced to confinement in the County Jail of Pima County A. T. for the term of sixty days and a large number of responsible citizens having petitioned for Executive Clemency.

Now Therefore I A. P. K. Safford Governor of Arizona Territory hereby grant pardon to said Hidalgo upon the condition that he leave the United States within ten days from the date hereof, and the Sheriff of said Pima County is hereby ordered to discharge said Hidalgo upon the receipt of this pardon

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the Territory at Tucson this 8th day of March A D 1873

A. P. K. Safford

By the Governor
Coles Bashford
Secretary of the Territory

(Seal)

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department

To His Excellency the Governor of Sonora Republic of Mexico
The annexed papers duly authenticated in accordance with the laws of the United States and the Territory of Arizona show that by affadavit in the County of Pima Arizona Territory Ramon Lopez a Citizen of the United States stands charged with Larceny which is a Crime against the laws of this Territory and that he has fled from the justice of this Territory, and it is believed that he has taken refuge in the State of Sonora Mexico.
Therefore in pursuance of justice and by authority of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico. I do hereby require that the said Ramon Lopez be arrested and delivered to E. H. Poteet who is legally authorized and Commissioned as the Agent of this Territory to receive the said Fugitive and Convey him to the Territory, here to be dealt with in accordance with the law.
In Testimony whereof I have set my hand and Caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the Territory
Done at Tucson this 10th day of March A D 1873 and of the Independence of the United States the ninety Seventh

By the Governor
Colin Bashford
Secretary of the Territory

A P K Safford

Seal

To the Sheriff of Pima County A.T.

It having been made known to me that Tesas Ollorez was duly convicted of petty larceny before C H Myers a Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Tucson A.T. and and was sentenced by said Justice of the Peace on the 7th day of January A D 1873 to confinement in the County Jail of Pima County for the term of six Months for said offence, and upon information of his previous good Character, and the petition of a large number of Citizens I have considered it a just Case for Executive Clemency.

Now therefore I A K Safford Governor of Arizona Territory hereby grant pardon to the said Tesas Ollorez, and hereby request the said Sheriff to set him free and report the same as the law directs

Given under my hand and the great seal of the Territory at Tucson this 18th day of April A D 1873

A K Safford

By the Governor
Coles Bashford
Secretary of the Territory of Arizona

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Territory of Arizona
Executive Department

To his Excellency the Governor of Sonora Republic of Mexico or any Judicial Officer of the State of Sonora Republic of Mexico duly qualified to act in the premises

The annexed papers duly ~~show~~ authenticated in accordance with the laws of the United States and the Territory of Arizona show that by affidavit in the County of Pima Arizona Territory, J M Chaffee a citizen of the United States stands charged with the Grand Larceny which is a crime against the laws of this Territory, and that he has fled from the justice of this Territory and it is believed that he has taken refuge in the State of Sonora Mexico:

Therefore in pursuance of justice and by authority of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico I do hereby require that said J M Chaffee be arrested and delivered to Eugene Edwards who is legally authorized and commissioned as the agent of this Territory to receive the said fugitive and convey him to the Territory here to be dealt with in accordance with the law

In Testimony whereof I have set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the Territory

Done at Tucson A.T. this 30 day of June A.D. 1873 and of the Independence of the United States the ninety seventh

A P K Safford

By the Governor
Coles Bashford
Secretary of the Territory
by Jno L Harris
Asst. Secretary

Seal

To all whom these presents may come Greeting:

Richard Mc Hargrave was tried and convicted of the crime of murder in the District Court 3d judicial District Yavapai county Arizona Territory at the June term A.D. 1872, and sentenced to be hung Friday September 6th 1872 It having been satisfactorily shown after said sentence that said Hargrave had been upon divers occasions insane, and in consideration of the doubts of his sanity at the time of the commission of the crime for which he was sentenced the executive commuted the sentence of death to imprisonment in the Territorial penetentiary for life in the Territory of Arizona. It recently having been made known to me that the relatives of said Hargrave are desirous of removing him from the Territory and believing that the public good will be advanced by so doing. Now therefore I A. P. K. Safford Governor of the Territory of Arizona hereby pardon said Richard Mc. Hargrave for the crime for which he is now incarcerated in the Territorial penetentiary upon the condition that within thirty days from the time this pardon is presented to the sheriff of Yavapai county A. T. he the said Richard Mc. Hargrave shall leave the Territory of Arizona and shall not again return to said Territory, and in case at any time the said Hargrave does return to said Territory after the expiration of the aforesaid thirty days, then the pardon herein granted shall cease and it shall be the duty of any sheriff or constable to arrest the said Hargrave and deliver him to the officers in charge of the Territorial penetentiary and it shall be the duty of the officers in charge of the Territorial penetentiary to place him in confinement as though no pardon had been granted.

All Officers to whom these presents may come are hereby ordered strictly enforce the conditions herein set forth.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory of Arizona at Tucson this 9th day of June A.D. 1873.

By the Governor A. P. K. Safford

Coles Bashford

Secretary of the Territory.

By John L. Harris

assistant Secretary.

Tucson June 30th 1873.

Henry N Alexander.

Dear Sir.

I am in receipt of your favor of June 23d. also several affadavits to sustain the claim of L. A. Smith to a reward of $500, for assisting in the arrest of the murderers of Mr. McCarthey.

In December last I received a letter from you stating that you had offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of said murderers in pursuance of a letter I had some time previously written to Geo. Lyng the sheriff of the county you did not give me the names of the parties but wrote as through then was more than one entitled to the reward, of a few days subsequent I received a letter from Clarence Grey urging me to task favorable action upon your request, stating at the same time that he was entitled to a part of the reward and I believe though I have not the letter now before me that he also stated that you were entitled to a portion. I laid your communication and Mr. Grey's before the members of the legislature from Asuna County, and solicited from them advice as to my duty in the premises I was informed by them that after it was ascertained that McCartney was murdered nearly the whole town engaged in the search and did all they could to find and arrest the perpetrators of the deed and that then were at last fifty equally entitled to a reward if a reward was given but seemed to think that no one had done more than act the part of a good Citizen. I have not heard a word from you since that time until this resent letter. The appropriation that should properly have applied to the payment of that reward reverted back to the treasury and in view of all the circumstances I do not feel authorized to pay this amount out of the fund to pay rewards for the coming two years. If Mr. Smith has a valid claim I will present it to the next Legislature and do all I can to secure its payment.

Very Respectfully yours.

A. P. K. Safford

Governor.

Territory of Arizona
Executive Office
Tucson July 1st 1873

P. R. Brady Esq

Sir

Your Communication of June 28th was received yesterday and the Contents have been duly Considered. I send your letter to Judge Titus and Consulted with him upon the Subject. He informed me that a Session of his Court will Commence next Monday and expressed the determination to Summon a Grand jury to fully investigate the Subject. In reference to the indictment you speak of found by a late grand jury against an Indian for the murder of McFarland, he informed me that as soon as testimony Could be found that would probably lead to his Conviction, he should promptly order his arrest, and that he had appointed a Commissioner on the Gila to take testimony with a view of obtaining the facts.

I shall Communicate the substance of your letter to Genl Crook and shall ask if possible to have at least a Cavalry Company stationed on the Gila for the protection of the settlers and to enforce the law

Very Respectfully Yours
A. P. K. Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson July 3 1873

L M. Jacobs
Territorial Treasurer

Sir

I received notice from J H Toole July 1st of his withdrawal from your Territorial Treasurer Bond, this compels me to call on you for a new bond which I hope you will attend to at your earliest convenience

Respectfully Yours
A P K Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona,
Executive Department
Tucson July 1st 1873.

Genl. Gov. Crook.
Commanding department of Arizona.
Sir.

On the night of the 24th of June a Pima Indian son of Antonio Azul Chief of the Pimas was killed at a dance in the town of Adamsville and at the same time a Papago Indian was severely wounded, on the 25th a Mexican named ~~Antonio~~ Domingo Garcia was arrested suspected with the crime, some delay was experienced in obtaining witnesses, and the trial was postponed until the 26th in the morning of that day the Pimas commenced gathering in and about the town in large numbers all armed. The people becoming allarmed sent a messenger to me for assistance a short time after sending this messenger the Pimas forcibly took the prisoner Garcia out of the court room before he was tried and killed him with clubs, and the deputy Sheriff then sent an official application stating the circumstances and declaring his inability to arrest the offenders and asking assistance to make the arrests, on receipt of the first communication I applied to Genl. E. A. Carr in command at camp Lowell for assistance and he promptly ordered capt. Hamelton and company to proceed without delay to the scene of disorder. I have since learned that after the Pimas killed Garcia they left for home and on the way took particular pains to trample down and destroy crops in the fields on the way and also took their horses saddles and bridles belonging to different persons as they passed along.

There is a bad condition of affairs existing on this reservation and it has been so for a long time, some civil persons have been in the habit of selling them liquor which greatly aggravates the case I recommended and the legislature past a law at the last session to make the penalties heavy for this crime and to pay half of the fines imposed to the informer but so far it has been impossible to find out who the criminals are but I think most of the liquor sold is by Mexicans who smuggle it across the line and lay concealed near the reservation until their possions are disposed of and then return again to Mexico. At different times for several years past the settlers on the Gila near this reservation and at Salt River have complained that the Pimas ride through and trample down their growing crops sometimes several hundred mounted pass over a field of growing grain at one time and when remonstrated with are insolent and

some cases have used violence upon the persons of the settlers, such a feeling now exists that I daily fear a collision. recent letters inform me that some mexicans who live in Sonora and were friends of Garcia are liable at any time to shoot some of the Pimas and then escape to Sonora and leave innocent persons to suffer the consequences.

In view of these facts I deemed my duty to lay them before you, and would suggest if the force under your command would permit that a cavelry company stationed near the reservation might be the means of keeping the peace and restoring order.

Respectfully your
obt. servant.
A. P. K. Safford.
Governor.

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson July 7 1873

Genl. A. B. Dyer
Chief of Ordnance
U. S. A.

Sir

You would oblige me by informing me how the account of Arizona stands relative to the fund for arming the Militia of the several States and Territories. We received a Credit some time ago, and if that has been paid and even a small ballance should stand to our Credit, I should like to have improved Springfield guns for the same, or if we could get an additional Credit it would be of great service to us. Of the arms we drew, the hostile Indians took at least one third from our people, many have become unserviceable by means of hard usage, and now I have not a single gun for distribution though I have daily calls for them.

Very Respectfully Your
Obt. Servt
A. P. K. Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson Sept 16 1873

Dr F A Goodwin
Sheriff Yuma Co. A.T.

Dear Sir

I returned last night and found your several communications relative to the reward I offered for the arrest of the Murderers of Tumley also affidavits and orders for the payment of the money. Everything is satisfactory except there is no power of Attorney showing that Buckhart appointed Stevens his Agt. but I presume that is mutually understood and I send you the money with the understanding that before it is paid everything shall be made satisfactory to all parties interested in the reward. Please tender my warmest thanks to all persons who aided in the capture of these Criminals and accept for yourself my Congratulations for the successful efforts you put forth to secure their arrest. A few such prompt arrests will soon put a Stop to this Class of Crimes.

Very Respectfully your
Obt Servt.
A P K Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson September 20 1873

To Hon C A Tweed
Judge of the District Court
3d Judicial District A. T.

Sir

Having been officially notified by Caldwell Wright Esq. Clerk of the District Court 3d Judicial Dist. in and for Mohave County A. T. that the Hon De Forest Porter Judge of said Court is absent from the ~~County~~ Territory and will not be present to preside over said Court in said County as is provided by law, and also that there is urgent necessity that said term of Court shall be held.

Now therefore I A K Safford Governor of the Territory of Arizona in compliance with the powers in me vested by law, hereby designate you to proceed to Cerbat the County Seat of Mohave County A. T. to there preside over the said term of Court to be held on the first Monday of Oct 1873 in place of the Hon De Forest Porter absent from the Territory

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Territory the day and year first above written

By the Governor — A K Safford

Coles Bashford
Secty of the Territory
by John S Harris Asst Secty

(L.S.)

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson Oct 11th 1873

E Irwin Esq
Sir

I herewith send you a copy of a Statement made by the members of the Bar of Maricopa County and Certified to by Judge Howard. It is with profound regret that I have received this document. Not desiring to do injustice to any one or act hastily in any matter where the integrity of a Citizen is involved. I have taken the trouble to make a full Copy of the Charges that you may be fully advised before any action is taken. Unless you can fully vindicate yourself it will be better for you to at once forward me your resignation

very Respectfully Your
A P K Safford
Governor

To the People of Arizona Territory
Greeting
I, A. P. K. Safford Governor of
Arizona Territory hereby designate
Thursday November 27/1873 as a day of
thanksgiving and prayer
The past year has been marked with unusual
peace within our borders,
Our harvest has been abundant
Our flocks and herds have largely increased
Harmony has prevailed
The education of our Children has advanced
And the pestilence that has scourged our
Countrymen in many other localities has
not afflicted us
I therefore earnestly recommend the
suspension of all labor and business on
that day and hope that the hearts of the
people will be gratifully turned towards
Him who rules over all nations
In Witness whereof I have set my hand
and caused the great Seal of the Territory of
Arizona to be affixed at Tucson this
4th day of November A D 1873
By the Governor A. P. K. Safford
Coles Bashford
Secretary Arizona Territory
By John L. Harris
Asst Secty

Seal

Territory of Arizona
Executive Office

A. P. K. Safford Governor of Arizona Territory. To his Excellency Governor Newton Booth Governor of the State of California.

The annexed Papers duly authenticated in accordance with the laws of this Territory show that Jesus Ortega has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Yuma County Arizona Territory for the Crime of Murder and now stands Charged with said Crime in said County, the said Crime being against the laws of this Territory and that he has fled from the justice of this Territory and it is believed that he has taken refuge in the State of California

Therefore In pursuance of justice and by authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States I hereby request that the said Jesus Ortega be arrested and delivered to F. A. Gossman who is legally Authorized and Commissioned as the Agent of this Territory to receive the said fugitive and Convey him to the Territory of Arizona here to be dealt with in accordance with law

In Testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and Cause to be affixed the Great Seal of the Territory

Done at Tucson this 24th day of December A D 1873

A P K Safford

By the Governor
Coles Bashford
Secretary of the Territory

(S)

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson January 22d 1874

Messrs Langdon & Clark
Stockton California

Gentlemen

I have not heard from you since signing and and returning to you an agreement for the care and Maintenance of the Insane of this Territory. By that agreement you are required to make Reports to me quarterly, and I am bound on the part of the Territory to make payments to you quarterly for said Service. Upon proper vouchers being forwarded to me I am prepared at all times to make said payments, but shall require strict Compliance with the law. I shall expect to receive report from you on receipt of this Communication.

Very Respectfully Yours
A P K Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson January 23d 1874

Hon. A. S. Goshorn
Philadelphia Penn.

Sir

Acting upon your suggestion I have taken the responsibility of appointing a board of Agents for this Territory in advance of the meeting of the Legislature. I have also designated the 4th of March for the agents to meet and organize their board, and have no doubt they will organize and communicate with you by April 1st of this year.

No effort of mine shall be spared to have the best resources of Arizona fully represented

Very Respectfully Your
Obt. Servt
A. P. K. Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Executive Office
Tucson Feb 25 1874

Messrs Langdon & Clark

Gentlemen

I send you herewith Check for $557,00 Currency. The amount found due you in gold Coin as per Copy of Certificate I made to the Auditor is $501,34 I presume you will have no difficulty in obtaining 90 cts for the Currency. The Charge of $24,34 although justly a Charge against the Territory, yet there is no authority of law to pay it, and the County of Yavapai will have to pay it and look to the next Legislature for reimbursement. For the Maintenance of Louis Schearer, I have paid you in accordance with your report. In the future I shall expect you to make quarterly reports and render your bills quarterly as required by law. I signed the Warrant as you asked, and drew the money for you, otherwise the Warrant would have had to be sent back for Collection. You will therefore send me a Receipt for the Same

Very Respectfully Yours
Anson Safford
Governor

EDUCATION IN ARIZONA.

Following is the annual report of the Territorial superintendent of public instruction for the year 1873:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
TUCSON, January 1, 1874.

To the Hon. Board of Education of the Territory of Arizona: In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition and progress of schools during the past year, as follows:

PIMA COUNTY.

Cash on hand January 1, 1873, $874.9-; cash received from the Territorial school fund, $1433.22, and from all sources received $4291.77. Amount paid to teachers, $1.-676.88; for school-houses and furniture $241 61; for school books $39.90; for salary of superintendent $100; for rent of school-house $363.50; incidental expenses $449.75; on hand $1420,13—making in all $4291.77 the amount received. The probable amounts that will be received in 1874, are $1500 from the county and $1-0 0 from the Territory. The probable amount that will be required for 1874 is $2900.

The number and condition of the schools are: A primary school was kept open in Sanford three months by a male teacher at $100 per month.

One has been maintained in Florence for two months by a male teacher at $100 per month with an average daily attendance of twenty.

A primary school was open in Tucson for boys and continued four months. Two schools are now open in charge of female teachers, each with a salary of $100 per month. One teacher has charge of the boys and the other of the girls in separate rooms. There is an average daily attendance of fifty boys and twenty-five girls. The progress made by the pupils is reported to be excellent. A school-house 16x 30 has been built at Florence. It was done by volunteer subscriptions on the part of the citizens. The other schools in the county are kept in rented buildings. McGuffey's series of books are used.

The census returns show the whole number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one to be 751, of which 110 are reported attending public schools.

The value of school-houses and furniture in the county is reported to be $975.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

Cash on hand January 1, 1873, $151.48; received from Territorial school fund $1488.79; from county school fund $753.04; from contributions and all other sources $205,00; making a total of $2598.31. Cash paid for school-house and furniture $2100.00; other expenses $229.12; on hand $269.19—in all $2598.13. The probable amount of receipts for 1874 is $1100, and probable amount needed for this year $1200.

The number and condition of schools in Yavapai are: A school was kept open in Prescott for three months by a female teacher at $1-0 per month. The average daily attendance was forty-five. The progress made is reported as having been very satisfactory. The census returns show the total number of children in the county between the ages of six and twenty-one to be 106, of which fifty-three attended public school. The value of school-house and furniture in the county is $2175.

YUMA COUNTY.

Cash received from Territorial school fund $2134.92; from county school fund $915.18—in all $3050.10. Amount paid to teachers $1450; for school-houses and furniture $450.68; for school books $458; salaries of officers $75; rent of school-house $64; error $26.95; on hand $525.47—in all $3050.10. The probable amount that will be received from the Territory and county in 1874 is $1000, and the probable amount needed to support schools in each district during 1874, is $2400.

The number and condition of the schools are: A school was kept open in district No. 1, Ehrenberg, for three months, by a male teacher at a monthy salary of $100, in which the pupils made good advancement. A school was taught in Yuma for nine months—six months by a female and three by a male teacher. The monthly salary of each was $100. In both districts the boys and girls attended in the same rooms. The Unionseries of books was used.

The census returns show the total number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years to be 473, and the number attending public schools seventy-five and private school twenty-five. The value of school-houses and furniture in Yuma county is $1047.

MARICOPA COUNTY.

Cash received, from Territorial fund $1392.94; from county fund $729.46; from contributions and other sources $345—in all $2467.40. Amount paid teachers $650; for school-houses and furniture $1564.40; school books $56; salaries of officers $110; other expenses $29,33; on hand $57.67—in all $2467,40. Probable amount of receipts from Territorial and county school funds during 1874 is $1000; and estimated amount that will be required for the support of schools in the several districts $1500.

In the district number 2, a school was taught four months by male teacher at a monthly salary of $100; and in No. 1 the school was kept open for six months. In the early part of 1874, two male teachers were employed at different periods, and in the latter months a female teacher was employed and she is still teaching—each at a monthly s lary of $100. Fine progress is reported. A series of text books has not been adopted. The census returns show total number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one to be 302, and that sixty have attended public school. The value of the school-houses and furniture in the county is $2000.

MOHAVE COUNTY.

Cash received from the Territorial school fund $1337.90; from county fund $87.05—in all $1424.95. Cash paid teachers $500; school furniture $50; to officers $75; rent of school-house $200; cash on hand $490.95—in all $1424.95. No estimate is forwarded to me of the probable receipts for 1874 nor of the amount required for the year. A mixed school was taught at Cerbat for six months by a female teacher at a salary of $100 per month, and the pupils are reported to have made rapid progress. No uniform series of text books have been adopted there. The census returns show the number of children between six and twenty-one years of age to be twenty-eight, and that fourteen attended public school. Value of school furniture in the county $50.

RECAPITULATION.

The total receipts from all sources by counties show: In Pima $4291.77; in Yavapai $2598 31; in Yuma $3050.10; in Maricopa $2467.40; in Mohave $1424.95—in all $13,-832,53.

The total expenditures by counties show: In Pima $2871.61; Yavapai $2329.12; in Yuma $2524.63; in Maricopa $2409.73; in Mohave $925.00—in all $11,060.12.

Amounts on hand are as follows: In Pima $1420.13; in Yavapai $269.19; in Yuma $525.47; in Maricopa $57.67; in Mohave $499.95—in all $2772.41.

The cash invested in public school-houses and furniture is: In Pima $1200; in Yavapai $2175; in Yuma $1047; in Maricopa $2000; in Mohave $50—in all $6472.

The number of children in the Territory between the ages of six and twenty-one years is 1660; and the numbers attending public schools are: In Pima 140; in Yuma 75; in Maricopa 61; in Yavapai 53; in Mohave 14—in all 343.

Under all the circumstances, there has been gratifying progress in the promotion of education in Arizona during the past year. The last legislature imposed a tax of 25 cents on each $100 of taxable property in the several counties for school purposes, and a like tax on all the property of the Territory to be collected and paid to the various counties in proportion to the number of children within each. But a small portion of the taxes derived from these two sources was paid until late in 1873, and therefore the benefits of this wise statute are only beginning to be realized. It is believed that there will be sufficient revenue in the future to maintain free schools in each of the districts in the Territory for at least six months of the year. As our schools are all primary in their character, the policy of employing female teachers has been favored, and put in practice so far as practicable. The experience of the most eminent educators throughout the land, is in favor of female teachers. It has been the purpose of the officers in charge of our schools to procure the services of the best and most thorough teachers, and I believe that in the main such have been secured. The people speaking through their representatives have said that free schools must be provided whereby every child of sound mind and proper age can receive an education free of individual cost and that the children of poor parents in our Territory may as readily acquire an education and have an equally intelligent start in life as those of rich ones. Agreeable to the demand of the people, means for this purpose have been provided and the schools are in successful operation. The census shows that many children do not attend school, but an increase of attendance is gradual and equal to reasonable expectations. To the end that children of every religious faith may consistently attend these schools, the legislature wisely prohibited the use of sectarian books and religious teaching in them. Therein children of parents of any and every faith can meet in harmony and upon an equality in all respects. Based upon anyother character of law, the free school system would and should soon be destroyed. Were one religious doctrine taught, children of other religious doctrines would surely be driven from the schools. In this age of science, learning and religious and political independence, it will not do to promote any sect at the common expense. The funds which maintain the grand free schools, are drawn from people of every creed, and it is but just that all shall be equally benefited without the least attempt to inculcate any of the many religious beliefs. Religious instruction peculiarly belongs to the family circle and church. The most cruel and bloody wars recorded in the pages of history, show that they were the offspring of the intolerance of religious sects. Bigotry has brought untold thousands of innocent men and women to torture and death. The cloak of religion has been used to cover such dire crimes against mankind, but happily for poor and rich of all beliefs and conditions, the time for such cruel intolerance has passed away. Under the benign influences of our free republic, every one has and can exercise the inalienable right, free from threats and oppression, to worship God in his own way; and our public schools constitute the safe foundation upon which the prosperity and endurance of our beloved country rests and our rightful liberties are secured and assured. In the public school room, the children of every creed are gathered, not to despise and hate each other as in olden times under sectarian teaching, but to love and respect manly and womanly virtues wherever or in whomsoever found, regardless of the faith one or the other entertains. Very respectfully your obedient servant.

A. P. K. SAFFORD,
Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction.

To All to whom these presents may come
Greeting

Adam Wiley was tried and convicted of the Crime of murder in the second degree in the District Court of the 3rd Judicial District Mohave County Arizona Territory at the May term A D 1873 and sentenced to imprisonment in the Territorial Penitentiary for the term of three years and the County Jail of Yuma County was designated as the place for Confinement of said prisoner during said term of sentence. It having been made to appear to me by petition from the District Judge who sentenced said Wiley and by prominent Citizens of Mohave and Yuma Counties that Executive Clemency in this Case will promote the public good and that the prisoner before the Commission of aforesaid Crime and since his incarceration has Conducted himself well. Therefore I A P K Safford Governor of Arizona Territory hereby give and grant pardon to the said Adam Wiley for the Crime above named and hereby order the Sheriff of Yuma County to set him free said pardon to take effect and be in force from and after April 1st A D 1874

Given under my hand and the great seal of the Territory of Arizona at Tucson A. T. this 30 day of of March A D 1874

By the Governor — A P K Safford

Chas Bashford
Sec'y

Seal — By J. L. Harris Asst.

$300 Reward

To all whom it may Concern

Whereas H. D. Smith having been murdered by some one to me unknown on or about April 17th 1874.

I hereby offer a reward of $300 for the arrest and Conviction of the Murderer or for information that will lead to the arrest and Conviction of said Murderer.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Caused the Great Seal of the Territory of Arizona to be affixed at Tucson this 18th day of April A D 1874

A P K Safford

By the Governor
Coles Bashford
Secty of the Territory

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson Arizona May 25th 1874

Hon F. A. Rouslaat
Prefect of Allar Sonora

Sir

I am in receipt of your communication informing me that a Surveyor had been selected on the part of Sonora to meet a Surveyor selected on the part of Arizona to run the boundary line near the Ojo Blanco Mine, and desiring me to inform you when the Surveyor on the part of Arizona will meet the Surveyor from Sonora to perform the work. I have selected a Competent Surveyor on the part of Arizona who will be at the Ojo Blanco Mine on Saturday May 30th prepared to Cooperate with the Surveyor from Sonora and run out the ~~line~~ boundary line Hoping that all conflicts will be fairly and amicably settled

I am
your obt Servt
Anson Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson Arizona May 29th 1874

Dr A Hundike

Dear Sir

The Territory of Arizona has a contract with Sangam and Clark to take care of such insane as may be sent from this Territory. We have one patient there now Mike Breezly. By a late report I learn that at times he seems quite rational, and then again grows worse. I wish you would occasionally visit the assylum as the agent of the Territory and if at any time you consider Breezly not dangerous to run at large. I wish you would have him discharged, and report to me the condition you find him in

I have no money appropriated to pay you for your services, but when the Legislature meets I have no doubt they will see you paid

Respectfully your
obt. Servt
A P K Safford
Governor
Territory of Arizona

Executive Department
Tucson Arizona May 29 1874

Messrs Sangam & Clark

Gentlemen

This is to certify that I have appointed Dr A Hundike Agent for the Territory of Arizona to examine the condition of patients sent from this Territory. Should he at any time consider patients sufficiently recovered so as not to be dangerous to run at large, you will comply with his request and turn them out

Respectfully your
obt. Servt
A P K Safford
Governor

To the Sheriff of Pima County A.T.
Greeting

Jesus Enjalba was tried and convicted of the offense of drunkenness and disturbing the peace July 8th 1874 in the Justice Court of Tucson before J. M. Osborn J.P. and sentenced to pay a fine of $40 or be confined in the County Jail of Pima County for 40 days. It having been made known to me that said Enjalba is suffering from disease which makes it necessary that he shall be released. I therefore hereby Pardon said Jesus Enjalba of the aforesaid offense and hereby direct that he be released from further confinement.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the Territory of Arizona at Tucson this 31st day of July 1874

By the Governor
Cols Bashford
Secretary of Arizona
By Jno L Harris Asst Secty

A. P. K. Safford

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson Aug 24 1874

Messrs Langan & Clark.
Gentlemen

I have examined and allowed your Account for the care of Mike Beasley, for $134 as per bill rendered, and herewith send you check for the same

On receipt of this letter you will discharge Mike Beasley from your Asylum if the public Safety will not be endangered by so doing.

The law is rather obscure as to my right to quit patients money on their discharge, but as it is necessary that he shall have a few dollars to assist him until he can get employment you will give him ten dollars and I will allow the same

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
A K Safford
Governor

Proclamation

To all whom it may Concern

Whereas under an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona entitled an act to provide for General and Special Elections it is provided that there shall be held throughout the Territory on Tuesday after the first Monday of November A D 1874 an election for members of the Legislative Assembly, and such other officers as may be required by law to be Chosen at Such election; and Whereas it is further provided in said act that it shall be the duty of the Governor at least thirty days before any General Election to issue his proclamation designating the offices to be filled at such election

Now therefore I A R McBoffard Governor of the Territory of Arizona in pursuance of the duty imposed upon me do hereby order a General Election to be held upon the day prescribed in said Act to wit November 3d 1874 and also designate the following offices to be filled at said Election.

1. Delegate to the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States.

Nine (9) members of the Territorial Council and Eighteen (18) members of the Territorial House of Representatives, as follows

The County of Pima three (3) members of the Council and Six (6) members of the House of Representatives.

The County of Yuma One (1) member of the Council and three (3) members of the House of Representatives.

The County of Mohave One (1) member of the Council and one (1) member of the House of Representatives

The County of Yavapai three (3) members of the Council and Six (6) members of the House of Representatives

The County of Maricopa one (1) member of the Council and two (2) members of the

House of Representatives
Also in each County two Supervisors a Sheriff, District Attorney County Recorder County Treasurer, County Surveyor two (2) Coroners and a Public Administrator
Also in each Election Precinct in each of said Counties, one and not more than two Constables, and two Justices of the Peace; and in each Precinct containing a population of more than eight hundred persons to be ascertained by the Board of Supervisors, one additional Justice of the Peace, and three School trustees in each School district in the Territory
Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory at Tucson this 11th day of October A.D. 1874
By the Governor A. K. S. Safford
Coles Bashford
Secretary Arizona
By Jno. L. Harris
Asst Secretary

To the Sheriff of Yuma County A.T.
Samuel Raglan having been tried and
convicted of misdemeanor before A.J.
Finlay J.P. Yuma Precinct A.T. and
sentenced to imprisonment for the term
of three months in the Yuma County Jail
and to pay a fine of one hundred
dollars. Now therefore I A.P.K. Safford
Governor of Arizona in consideration
of a numerously signed petition of
the Citizens of said County asking his
pardon do hereby pardon him from
further servitude in said Jail and hereby
direct that you give the said Samuel
Raglan his freedom
Given under my hand and the
great Seal of the Territory of Arizona
at Tucson this second day of Nov
A D 1874

Robt Backford
Secty of Arizona
By Jno L Harris
Asst Secretary

(Seal)

A.P.K. Safford

Special Election
Proclamation

Whereas it being made known to me, that there is a vacancy in the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly, of the County of Maricopa, and Territory of Arizona

Now then, as provided by Law I do hereby appoint Thursday, the 22nd day of December next, for the holding of a Special Election, in said County, to fill said vacancy, said Election to be conducted and the votes canvassed and returned, in the same manner, as nearly as may be, as at General Elections

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory at Tucson this 4th day of November A.D. 1874

Coles Bashford
Secretary & Acting Governor
of Arizona Territory

(Sd) By the Governor
Jas. L. Harris
Asst Sec'y of Arizona Ty

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary

Tucson December 12th 1874

Honorable A. P. K. Safford
Governor of Arizona Territory

Sir

I hereby certify that there have been received at my office the returns from all the Counties of the Territory of Arizona, of the Election held on Tuesday the third day of December, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Four; for delegate to the Congress of the United States - from said Territory - Commencing March (4th) Fourth A.D. One Thousand Eight Hundred & Seventy Five

Of which vote, Hiram S. Stevens received One Thousand Four Hundred & Forty Two (1442) votes
C. C. Bean One Thousand & Seventy Six votes (1076) - John Smith Six Hundred and Thirty Eight (638) votes
C. C. Hayden Thirteen (13) votes
& Beardsley Seven votes

(L.S.)

Witness my hand and the seal of my office at Tucson the day & year aforesaid

Coles Bashford
Secretary of Arizona Territory

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Governor

To all whom it may Come Greeting

Whereas according to all the returns of the General Election held in the Territory of Arizona on Tuesday the third day of November A.D. 1874 as received and filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Territory of Arizona and compared and estimated by him according to law, it appears that Hiram S. Stevens had the greatest number of votes for Delegate to the forty fourth Congress of the United States, term beginning March 4th A.D. 1875. and, whereas the Secretary of the Territory of Arizona has Certified to the Governor that such is the fact

Now therefore I A.P.K. Safford Governor of the Territory of Arizona do hereby declare said Hiram S. Stevens to be the duly and legally elected Delegate of the Territory to said Congress

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Territory of Arizona done at Tucson this 14th day of December A.D. 1874

A.P.K. Safford
Governor of Arizona Territory

By the Governor
Coles Bashford
Secretary of Arizona Territory

Seal

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson Jan. 1st 1878

Mr Covey Esq
Co Treasurer Mohave Co. A.T.

Sir

I have not received your report of the receipts and disbursements of School Monies in Mohave County for the year 1874 as required by law, you will please make and forward your report to me at your earliest convenience.

The Territorial Treasurer has not received reports from you as required by law, and no money has been received for a long time. The check for $1000, you informed me when I was at your place had been sent has never been received. You will please make out reports and forward money due the Territorial Treasury at once

Very Respectfully
Your obt Servt
A.P.K. Safford
Governor

Proclamation

Whereas Charles V. Moore Joseph J. Holmes Wm Hall and Refugio Rivera having escaped from the County Jail of Pima County, Arizona on the night of January 1st 1875. Now therefore I A. P. K. Safford Governor of Arizona, hereby offer a Reward of five hundred dollars for their arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Pima County, or $125 for the arrest and delivery, as aforesaid, of each of said prisoners.

In Witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Tucson January 2d 1875

By the Governor

Adolf Bashford

Secty of Arizona Territory

A. P. K. Safford

(Seal)

Executive office
Tucson January 1st 1875

To the Hon Board of Education of the Territory of Arizona:
As required by law I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Condition and progress of Schools during the past year as follows

Pima County

Cash on hand as per report Dec 1st 1873	$1420.13
Rec from Territorial School fund from Dec 1st 1873 to Dec 1st 1874	1907.91
Rec from County School fund from Dec 1st 1873 to Dec 1st 1874	1447.17
Total Receipts	$4775.21

Cash paid out from Dec 1st 1873 to Dec 1st 1874	
" " " Teachers	$2683.82
" " " School furniture	50.70
" " " School books	90.45
" " " Salary County Superintendent	100.00
" " " Rent School house	625.00
" " " other expenses	113.30
Total paid out	$3663.27
Ballance on hand Dec 1st 1874	$1111.94

The probable amount that will be required for the year ending Dec 1st 1875 is estimated to be $3500.00 and the probable amount that will be received is estimated to be $4700.00
The number and Condition of School houses are as follows one primary School at Tucson for Boys and one for Girls, and one School for both sexes in each of the Florence and San Pedro School districts
There is one male and one female teacher at Tucson one male teacher at the San Pedro each are paid $100 per month one female teacher at Florence who is paid $75 per month. There are 165 Children reported attending the Public Schools and the progress made in their Studies has been very Satisfactory. The amount invested in School houses and furniture has been $2000.
The Census returns show the whole number of Children in the County between the ages of Six and twenty one years to be 992 of which number 344 can read and write and 194 are reported

attending private Schools

Yavapai County

Cash in hand Dec 1st 1873	$269.19
" Rec'd from Dec 1st 1873 to Dec 1st 1874 from Territorial fund	407.87
" " " " " " " " County "	1200.41
" " " " " other sources	51.50
Total receipts	$2392.76

Cash paid out from Dec 1st 1873 to Dec 1st 1874 as follows

Cash paid teachers	$1030.00
" furniture in School houses	68.91
" School books	67.98
" County Superintendent	100.00
" Other expenses	136.86
Total disbursements	1403.75
Bal on hand Dec 1st 1874	989.01

The probable amount that will be received for the School year ending Nov 30th 1875 is estimated to be $2000.00 and the probable amount that will be required is estimated to be $1500.00 There has been one primary School taught at Prescott six months during the year by a female at a Salary of $100.00 per month The number of Children attending the public School has been 53 and the progress made has been good. The amount invested in School houses has been $68.91 The School Census shows the whole number of Children in the County between the ages of six and twenty one years to be 658 of which 108 can read and write

Yuma County

Cash on hand Dec 1st 1873	$825.42
Rec'd from the Territorial School fund from Dec 1873 to Dec 1874	1401.37
" " County School fund " " "	656.62
Total Receipts	$2883.41

Cash paid out from Dec 1st 1873 to Dec 1 1874

Cash paid	teachers	$1893.75
" "	Repairs School house & furniture	228.09
" "	for books	17.03
" "	Salaries of Officers	143.00
" "	Rent of School house	20.00
" "	other expenses	63.38
	Total disbursements	2365.25
	Bal on hand Dec. 1st 1874	518.16

The probable amount that will be received for the School year ending Nov 30 1875 is estimated to be 2200.00 and the probable amount that will be required is estimated to be $2600.00 The number and Condition of the Schools are as follows: two primary Schools in district number one at Yuma, one male and one female teacher Salary $100.00 per month each, one School for boys and the other for girls. These Schools have been taught nine months during the year. The progress made by the Scholars has been good and some of them are now in advanced Studies. One School has been taught in district No 2 at Ehrenberg four months during the year by a female teacher. The Scholars made good improvement. The amount invested in School houses and furniture during the year was $228.09. The Census returns show the whole number of Children in the County between the ages of Six and twenty one years to be 561 of which 142 can read and write. 106 are attending the public Schools and 15 a private School

Maricopa County

Cash Rec. from the Territorial School fund from Dec 1st 74 to Dec 1st 74		$85436
" " " " County School fund		86741
	Total Receipts	$172177

Cash paid out from Dec 1st 1873 to Dec 1 1874 as follows

Cash paid teachers		$864.00
" " School houses and furniture		489.00
" " School books		140.00
" " Superintendent & Marshall		180.00
" " other expenses		46.87
	Total disbursements	$1719.87
	Bal on hand Dec 1st 1874	$1.90

The probable amount that will be received for the School Year ending Nov 30th 1875 is estimated to be $1200,00. The probable amount that will be required is estimated to be $1800,00 The number and Condition of Schools are as follows
One public School in district number one at Pleasant taught by a female teacher at a Salary of $100,00 per month the School has been taught Eight months during the Year for boys and Girls the progress made by the pupils has been excellent 47 have attended the public School. A private School has been taught one month and 20 Scholars have attended the same
The Amount invested in School houses and furniture has been $489,00
The Census returns show the number of Children in the County between the ages of Six and twenty one to be 344 of which number 66 have attended the public School and 104 Can read and write

Mohave County

No financial report has been received from Mohave County. The probable amount that will be received for the School Year ending Nov 30 1875 is estimated to be $200,00 The probable amount that will be required is estimated to be $1000,00 one School has been taught by a female teacher Six months during the Year at a Salary of $100, per month. The Census returns show the whole number of Children in the County between the ages of Six and twenty one years to be 37 of which 11 have attended the public School and 26 Can read and write

Recapitulation

Total Receipts from Dec 1st 73 to Dec 1st 74	$11,773,15
" Disbursements	9152,14
Bal on hand Dec 1st 1874	$2621,01

The estimated Amount that will be required for the Year 1875 is $11,000 The estimated Amt that will be received is $9200,00

The total number of Children in the Territory between the ages of six and twenty one years is 2584 of which 343 have attended the public Schools 196 private Schools and 710 can read and write. There have been ten Schools taught in the Territory during the past year, of the teachers six were females and four males. The average price paid per month was $100,00 There has been invested in School houses and furniture since the Schools were organized $8950,00

Very Respectfully
Your obt Servt
Asst Saffordi
Governor of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department,
Tucson Jan 21st 1875

Wm Corey
Co. Treasurer of Mohave Co.

Dear Sir

Your letter of Jan. 12th duly received. in making the financial statement in my message I had to state the reasons why the funds due from Mohave Co. were not reported, When at Cerbat you informed me that you had sent a check for $1000. and would send the balance and a full report as soon as the board of Supervisors met which meeting was to take place the Monday following. No check nor report has since been received. The report of school moneys in your possession that you are required to make to me annually has not been received, and the Territorial Treasurer informs me that the 2d 3d & 4th quarterly reports also the annual report for 1874 has not been made and no notice has yet been received of there being any money in San Francisco to the credit of the Territorial Treasury.

It would give me great pleasure to be able to report to the Legislature that your reports had been made and the money due the Territory had been forwarded.

I have the kindest regards for you and hope that I may soon be able to report that everything has been made right.

Very respectfully
your obt. Servt.
A P K Safford

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department

Whereas It appears by evidence presented to me that John Bender Sr. stands charged in the County of Labette in the State of Kansas with the crime of murder in the first degree and

Whereas His Excellency the Governor of the State of Kansas has issued a requisition requesting me to deliver the said John Bender Sr. to John Harris a duly authorized agent to receive and convey said Bender to the State of Kansas to be tried for the crime aforesaid

Now therefore I A. K. Safford Governor of the Territory of Arizona in pursuance of said requisition and in accordance with law hereby command any officer having charge of the person of said John Bender Sr. to surrender him to said John Harris the duly authorized agent for the State of Kansas, and all officers and citizens are hereby commanded to render said John Harris all necessary assistance in the conveyance of said John Bender Sr. through the Territory of Arizona.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory of Arizona to be affixed at Tucson this 23 day of March A.D. 1875

By the Governor A. K. Safford

Coles Bashford
Secretary

(L.S.)

Proclimation

Whereas Refugio Rivera who was tried and convicted of Murder and sentenced to be hung escaped from the County jail of Pima County Arizona Territory on the night of January 1st 1875 Now Therefore I A P K Safford Governor of Arizona hereby offer a reward of three hundred (300) dollars for his arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Pima County A. T.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory of Arizona to be affixed at Tucson this 29th day of May A D 1875

By the Governor
Coles Bashford
Secretary of the Territory
by J S Harris Asst

A P K Safford

To the Sheriff of Yavapai County A.T.
Patrick Flynn having been tried and convicted
of a felony at the June term of the district
Court 3d Judicial district Yavapai County
A.T. 1874 and sentenced to confinement in
the Territorial Prison for the term of eight
years. The County jail of Yavapai County
A.T. was designated as the place of
Confinement of said Flynn
Now Therefore I Anson P. K. Safford Governor of
Arizona Territory hereby grant pardon to
said Patrick Flynn and order him
released from further confinement upon
the following Conditions to Wit: That
the said Flynn immediately upon his
release leaves the Territory of Arizona.
and if said Flynn does not as soon as
practicable leave the Territory or returns to
the Territory again then this pardon is
revoked and said Flynn shall be
liable to serve out the ballance of his
term in the Territorial Prison as though
no pardon had been granted
In Witness Whereof I have hereunto
signed my name and caused the great
seal of the Territory to be affixed at
Tucson this 23d day of June A.D. 1875

A. P. K. Safford

By the Governor
Chas Bashford
Secty of the Territory
by J. G. Harris Asst.

Executive Office
Tucson August 2 1875

Ed. F. Bowers Sheriff of
Yavapai County
Prescott A.T.

The Governor of the Territory being now absent therefrom - The powers and duties of the Governor devolve on the Secretary

Having considered the petition for commutation of sentence of Manuel Abiles convicted of Murder in your County - I decline to commute same, or in anywise interfere in the judgment and sentence of the court. The law must take its course

Coles Bashford
Secy & Acting Governor

Note Sent by telegraph on the date of its date

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson Oct. 16th 1875

Hon. A Willard
U.S. Consul
Guaymas Mexico

Sir

I am in receipt of your Communication of Oct 8th 1875 informing me that Governor J.J. Pesqueira of Sonora of date Oct 6 in a private note informed you "that he has been informed from what he considers a reliable Source that the dispersed revolutionists of Altar and others who have taken refuge in Arizona are organizing in Arizona preparing to invade Sonora, and that he is also informed that the Authorities of Arizona are tacitly permitting the Same to be done"

In reply I have to say that in August last a number of refugees came to Arizona from Sonora and I understood that they had been driven from that State in consequence of Some internal disturbances, among them I was informed was a man named Serna who was reputed to be the Chief of the revolutionary movement I have never seen Serna nor a Single one of his followers who claim to be connected with these refugees, I am informed however that Serna up to a few days past has been residing in Tucson and that a number of his associates are Still here.

I heard some time ago rumors of an intended invasion of Sonora by Serna and his followers, and I immediately instituted the most careful inquiry in order to prevent any act from being done that would conflict with the Treaties existing between the two Republics or that would have a tendency to mar the friendly relations existing between them, and have been unable to discover any organization of the Character referred to, and Shall not at any time discover the organization of

any such movement I should promptly use all the power within me vested to prevent it

The rumor that "the authorities of Arizona are tacitly permitting the same to be done" is without the least foundation

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
A. C. R. Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson November 1st 1875

His Excellency
Hon J. J. Pesquira
Governor of Sonora

Sir

I am in receipt of your communication of Oct 15th 1875 referring to the belief that persons who had attempted to revolt against your government and had escaped to this Territory were engaged here organizing a force for the purpose of attempting another revolution. In reply I have to say that certain persons whom you name have been domiciled here since August last, that they have conducted themselves in a quiet orderly manner, that I have instituted the most diligent inquiry to ascertain if any force is being organized here for the purpose of going to Sonora with hostile intent, and have been unable to find that any such organization exists.

You are aware that free intercourse exists between Arizona and Sonora Mexicans and Americans go and come at will, and while I should consider it to be my duty to prevent by all the means in my power any number of men from organizing in this Territory for the purpose of disturbing the peace of Sonora or from going thence as an ~~organized~~ armed body with such intent, still I cannot prevent individuals from going and coming at will and should the mexicans you name desire at any time to return to their homes in Sonora in an unorganized manner I should have no power to prevent it.

I desire in the future as in the past to cultivate the most friendly relations with Sonora & the inhabitants of the two countries being to a considerable extent of the same nationality, and the trade being considerable and mutually beneficial an consummation of the highest

conformed to a continuance of our hitherto friendly intercourse

I am

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
A P K Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson December 6th 1875

To the Sheriff of Maricopa County A.T.
It having been made known to me that Manuel and Jose Santos two Papago boys were sentenced by Justice M. P. Griffin to seven ninety days in the County jail of Maricopa County for a breach of the peace, and the pardon of said Manuel and Jose Santos having been asked by a numerously signed petition
Now therefore I A R K Safford Governor of Arizona Territory do hereby pardon said Manuel and Jose Santos, and hereby direct the Sheriff of said County to set them free
In Witness Whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and caused the great Seal of the Territory to be affixed at Tucson the day and year above written.

A R K Safford

By the Governor
Coles Bashford
Secretary Arizona Territory

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson Dec 24 1875

Genl J Pesqueira

Sir

I am in receipt of your Communication of Dec 21 dated at Santa Cruz Sonora informing me that an armed force under Freyzer Serrue were within the line of the Territory of Arizona and that said force had been and was menacing the frontier towns of Sonora for the purpose of revolutionizing the government of the State of Sonora. I had received similar information that I deemed to be reliable several days previous to the receipt of your letter and at once prepared to make such arrangements as would preserve the neutrality of Arizona in the unfortunate Contest now going on in Sonora. Sufficient troops have started this morning for the frontier line to carry out the views I have expressed, and I shall leave tomorrow morning for the same place.

My Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
A P K Safford
Governor of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Executive Office

A R K Safford Governor of Arizona Territory to his Excellency Governor S B. Axtel Governor of the Territory of New Mexico

The annexed papers duly authenticated in accordance with the Laws of this Territory, show that by a warrant duly issued from the district Court in the County of Pima Arizona Territory dated February 19th 1876 Samuel Laurin Stands indicted by the Grand Jury of said County with the Crime of Conspiracy to murder.

which is a Crime against the Laws of this Territory and that he has fled from the justice of this Territory; and it is believed that he has taken refuge in the Territory of New Mexico.

Therefore in pursuance of justice, and by Authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, I do hereby require that the said Samuel Laurin be arrested and delivered to A. G. Buttner who is legally authorized and Commissioned as the Agent of this Territory to receive the said Fugitive, and convey him to the Territory of Arizona, there to be dealt with in accordance with the Law.

In Testimony Whereof I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of the Territory of Arizona

Done at Tucson A. T. this 21st day of February A D 1876

A R K Safford
Governor

By the Governor
Coles Bashford
Secretary of the Arizona Territory

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson March 5th 1876

Genl. J. Pesqueira

My dear Sir

Your communication dated at Hermosillo February 25th duly received. You are correct in your belief that I am desirous of protecting the neutrality of Arizona in the contest now going on in Sonora. While making a journey some time ago up the Santa Cruz River I learned that Serna had again crossed the Arizona line and was then in the Sopori valley. I immediately retraced my steps and proceeded to Sopori and thence to the Sonora line to see if he had again crossed the line with his forces I learned that he disbanded his forces before crossing the line and was himself stopping at a ranch in Sopori valley unattended by any military force. After making this examination I returned to Tucson with a view of getting in readiness a military force to which force should be attempted to organize a force on this side of the line. Two days after my return I learned that he had left Arizona and had gone to Sonora

With a sincere wish that the unfortunate struggle now going on in Sonora may soon terminate and peace be restored I remain

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt.
A. P. K. Safford
Governor of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Executive office
Tucson March 4th 1876

A. P. K. Safford Governor of Arizona Territory to his Excellency S. B. Axtel Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

The annexed papers duly authenticated in accordance with the laws of this Territory show that by a warrant duly issued from the Justices Court of J. Mendoza Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Pima Territory of Arizona and bearing date of March 4th 1876 Jose Cordova stands charged with Grand Larceny which is a Crime against the Laws of this Territory, and that he has fled from justice and it is believed that he has taken refuge in the Territory of New Mexico

Therefore in pursuance of justice and by authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States I do hereby require that the said Jose Cordova be arrested and delivered to Adam Lynn who is legally authorized and ~~Commanded~~ Commissioned as the Agent of this Territory to receive the said fugitive and convey him to the Territory of Arizona there to be dealt with according with the Law

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and cause the Great Seal of the Territory of Arizona to be affixed

Done at Tucson A. T. this 4 day of March A D 1876

A. P. K. Safford

By the Governor
Sam'l Hohn Bashford
Secretary of the Territory

(Seal)

Territory of Arizona
Executive Office
Tucson, April 10th 1876.

A. P. K. Safford of Arizona Territory to his Excellency S. B. Axtel Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

The annexed warrant duly authenticated in accordance with the laws of this Territory show that by a warrant duly issued from the Justices Court of J. Newgass, Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Pima, Territory of Arizona and bearing date of March 20th 1876 Joseph Crump and George Ellington stand charged with grand Larceny which is a crime against the laws of this Territory. The said parties have fled from justice, and it is believed that they have taken refuge in the Territory of New Mexico.

Therefore in pursuance of justice and by authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States I do hereby require that the said Joseph Crump and George Ellington be arrested and delivered to Richard Hudson who is the legally authorized agent of this Territory to reciede the said fugitives and convey them to the Territory of Arizona there to be dealt with according to law.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and cause the great Seal of the Territory of Arizona to be affixed.

Done at Tucson, A. T. this 10th day of April, A. D. 1876.

A. P. K. Safford

By the Governor

Coles Bashford
Secretary of the Territory
By J. L. Harris asst. Sect.

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson April 12th 1876

Hon A. J. Smiley
Chairman Board of Prison Commissioners

Dear Sir

My attention has been called to the large expenditure for the maintenance of the Territorial Prison, and I write you to see if some curtailment in expenses cannot be made.

The Sheriff of the County is superintendent at a salary of $150 per month. it appears to me as his duties as Sheriff requires a large portion of his time that his services for the Territory ought to be secured at a less sum. The guards are paid $150 per month which is $50 per month more than is paid the Jailer of this County and he is paid in scrip worth 80 cts per $1. With our limited revenue it requires the strictest economy to keep out of debt, and I call your attention to this subject believing that the Board of Commissioners are equally jealous with myself to save expenses for the Territory, and that no effort will be spared to reduce the expenses.

Very Respectfully
Your obt Servt
A P K Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Executive Office
Tucson, May. 21st 1876.

His excellency
V. Mariscal-
Ures, Sonora-

My Dear Sir-

A new agent has been appointed for the Chiricahua Indians. He is instructed to remove them from the present Reservation to the San Carlos Reservation in order to get them away from the Sonora line and thereby prevent their raiding in Sonora.

To compel the Indians to submit to this order all the cavalry of the Territory are being moved around the Reservation and about two hundred and fifty tame Indians are being enlisted. The Military authorities of New Mexico have been requested to keep them from making that Territory a place of refuge. All our plans will be completed in about a week from this time, when Genl. Kautz in command of the military forces and J. P. Clum, their new agent will command them to go to San Carlos.

It is generally supposed that they will not consent to do so peaceably and in that event they will be compelled to do so by force. To keep them from making Sonora a place of refuge I hope you will at once guard all the places where they usually get water on the other side of the line and use such force as will drive them back should they go into Sonora. By making a united and vigorous campaign, should they break out, we can soon subdue them, and thereby insure permanent peace, both for Sonora and Arizona; but should only a few be left unsubdued either in Sonora or Arizona they could do great damage.

I hope you will make the people acquainted with the importance of united action at this time to the end that all may be subdued.

With great respect I am
your obedient Servant. A. P. K. Safford
Governor of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson Arizona
June 18th 1876

Hon D Mariscal
Ures Sonora

My dear Sir
The Chiricahua Indians were stabted from their reservation to the San Carlos on Monday 12th inst 320 were moved. It is the opinion of Genl Kautz and Agent Clum that this included all the Indians on the reserve except about thirty that they believe have gone to the Reservation in New Mexico and four or six more that escaped but they do not know when they went to Should they be in Sonora your Soldiers I hope will soon be able to kill or drive them out. I am sincerely that Indian troubles are now about over and that Sonora may in the future have peace and prosperity. Referring to the Criminals whom you desired to have returned to Sonora I have made diligent inquiry and am satisfied they are not in Arizona but I am informed that they have gone to California

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
A P K Safford
Governor of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson Arizona August 15th 1876

Hon J. D. Cameron
Secty of War
Washington D. C.
Sir

I hereby respectfully make requisition for five hundred stand of Arms for the purpose of arming Citizens who are exposed to Indian hostilities, as provided by Joint Resolution of Congress approved July 3d 1876.

In this Connection I beg leave to state that our home in the Territory of Arizona numerous settlements exposed to Indian hostilities and that the citizens thereof are generally very poorly armed and many are without arms and destitute of means to purchase.

I would therefore respectfully ask that said Arms be transferred as soon as possible

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
A. P. K. Safford
Governor of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Secretary's Office

I John P. Hoyt Secretary of Arizona Territory do hereby certify that on the Seventh day of August A. D. 1876 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day I did in the presence of the Auditor and Treasurer of said Territory (the Governor thereof being absent) at my office in the City of Tucson in the said Territory open the Census Returns of the several Counties of Arizona Territory which had been before that time filed with me as such Secretary and proceed to verify them and that I continued the work of verifying said returns from day to day (Sundays excepted) until the Seventeenth day of August A. D 1876 upon which day I completed the verification of said Census Returns and upon such verification I found and determined, from the said Census Returns so filed with and certified to me the said Secretary, the number of inhabitants of the several Counties of said Territory (Indians, and officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States excepted) to have been when said Census was taken respectively as follows to wit.

The County of Yavapai Thirteen Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty one (13661)
The County of Pima Eight Thousand One Hundred and Seventeen (8117)
The County of Maricopa Three Thousand Seven Hundred and two (3702)
The County of Yuma Two Thousand Two Hundred and twelve (2212)
The County of Pinal Sixteen Hundred (1600) and
The County of Mohave Eight Hundred and twenty two (822)
showing the total number of inhabitants of said Territory (Indians and officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States excepted) as found by me the said Secretary from said Census Returns after the same had been duly verified by me Thirty Thousand One Hundred and Fourteen (30114). I further certify that all of said acts hereinbefore set forth as having been done by me the said Secretary were so done in compliance with and in obedience to the provisions of Section Nine of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona entitled "An Act for the taking of the Census of and in the several Counties of the Territory of Arizona" approved February 16th A.D. 1875 and I further certify that on the Seventeenth day of August A.D. 1876 and before I had proceeded to make an apportionment for members of the House of Representatives and for members of the Council of the Legislative Assembly

among the several Counties according to their population as shown by the said Census Return of the respective Counties I as said Secretary was served with a summons at the suit of the Territory of Arizona ex. rel. the Board of Supervisors of Pima County and others to which summons was attached a duly certified copy of the Complaint upon which it was issued together with a duly certified copy of an order requiring me as said Secretary with other defendants therein named to show cause, before Hon C. F. W. French Judge of the first judicial District of Arizona Territory at his Chambers in the City of Tucson in said Territory on the 29th day of September A.D. 1876 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, why an injunction should not be issued restraining me as said Secretary from making said apportionment and further ordering that pending such Secretary my agents and servants be in the meantime restrained and forbidden from appearing or committing any of said acts until the further order of the Court and that in consequence of said restraining order I as such Secretary refrained from making such apportionment on said Seventeenth day of August A. D. 1876. as I should have done had such restraining order, and order to show cause not been served upon me

Dated this Seventeenth day of August A.D. 1876

John P. Hayt

Secretary

Territory of Arizona,
Executive Department.
Tucson, Arizona, September 26, 1876.

Hon. J. D. Cameron,
Secretary of War.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I hereby respectfully make requisition for five hundred stand of rifles for the purpose of arming companies of militia of the Territory of Arizona organized and under my control, as provided by resolution of Congress, approved July 3, 1876.

In this connection I beg leave to state that the militia companies of this Territory are without arms and numerous settlements are exposed to Indian hostilities. I would therefore respectfully ask that said arms be transferred as soon as possible.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obdt Servt
A. P. K. Safford
Governor.

Territory of Arizona,
Secretary's Office.
October 2, 1876.

I hereby certify that upon the hearing upon the order to show cause, referred to in the record of the 17th of August, 1876, the order for an injunction prayed for by the Plaintiffs was refused and the temporary restraining order, also referred to in said record, was dissolved and that thereupon I on this 2nd day of October, A.D. 1876, proceeded to make an apportionment for members of the House of Representatives and for members of the Council of the Legislative Assembly among the several counties according to their population, as shown by the census returns of the respective Counties for the year 1876, after said census returns had been duly verified by me, in accordance with the provisions of section nine of an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the taking of the census of and in the several Counties of the Territory of Arizona," approved February 12th, 1875, and that upon said 2nd day of October, 1876, I did and do hereby apportion to the several Counties of the Territory of Arizona representatives in the House of Representatives and Council of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory as follows, to-wit:-

For members of the Council of said Legislative Assembly.

To the County of	Yavapai	Four (4)	Members.
" " " "	Pima	Two (2)	" ,
" " " "	Maricopa	One (1)	" ,
" " " "	Yuma	One (1)	" ,
" " " "	Pinal	One (1)	" .
" " " "	Mohave	No (0)	" .

For members of the House of Representatives of said Legislative Assembly.

To the County of	Yavapai	Eight (8)	Members.
" " " "	Pima	Five (5)	" ,
" " " "	Maricopa	Two (2)	" ,
" " " "	Yuma	One (1)	" ,

To the County of Pinal One (1) Member.
" " " Mohave One (1) " "
and I further certify that immediately upon such apportionment being made as aforesaid I gave notice thereof to the Governor of said Territory and mailed a notice, that such apportionment had been made and how many members of Either house of the Legislative Assembly their county was entitled to, to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of said Territory of Arizona.

John P. Hoyt.
Secretary of the Territory of Arizona.

Seal

By John R. Farell.
Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation.

To all whom it may concern:—

Whereas, under an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, entitled "An act to provide for General and Special Elections", it is provided that there shall be held throughout the Territory on Tuesday after the first Monday of November, A. D., 1876, an election for members of the Legislative Assembly and such other officers as may be required by law to be chosen at such Election, and

Whereas, it is further provided in said act that it shall be the duty of the Governor at least thirty days before any General Election, to issue his proclamation designating the officers to be filled at such Election,

Now, therefore, I, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon me, do hereby order a General Election to be held upon the day prescribed in said act, to-wit:- November 7, A. D. 1876, and also designate the following officers to be filled at said Election, to-wit:-

A Delegate to the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States,

Nine (9) members of the Territorial Council and Eighteen (18) members of the Territorial House of Representatives, as follows:-

The County of Yavapai four (4) members of the Council and eight (8) members of the House of Representatives,

The County of Pima two (2) members of the Council and five (5) members of the House of Representatives,

The County of Maricopa one (1) member of the Council and two (2) members of the House of Representatives,

The County of Yuma one (1) member of the Council and one (1) member of the House of Representatives,

The County of Pinal one (1) member of the Council and one (1) member of the House of

Representatives,

The County of Mohave no (0) member of the Council and one (1) member of the House of Representatives,

Also in Each County two (2) Supervisors, a Sheriff, District Attorney, County Recorder, County Treasurer, County Surveyor, two Coroners and a Public Administrator,

Also in each Election Precinct in Each County one, and not more than two, Constables and two Justices of the Peace; and in each Precinct containing a population of more than Eight hundred (800) persons, to be ascertained by the Board of Supervisors, one additional Justice of the Peace, and

Also three School Trustees in each school District in the several Counties of the Territory.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed at Prescott, this 8th day of October, A.D. 1876.

A. P. K. Safford.

By the Governor,
John P. Hoyt,
Secretary of the Territory.
By John R. Farell
Assistant Secretary.

Seal

Territory of Arizona,
Executive Department,
Tucson, A.T., October 2, 1876.

Chief of Ordnance,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

In reply to your communication of August 29th, 1876, I have to say that at the time of the receipt of the arms and ammunition for this Territory from the United States the Territory was insecure in almost every portion of it from hostile bands of Apache Indians, a large number of the citizens of the Territory were unarmed and unable to purchase arms, and in daily danger of being attacked by the Indians.

I therefore adopted the plan, which was approved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, of issuing these arms, first, to those citizens most exposed to danger and, second, to those unable to purchase arms. In this way all the arms and ammunition was distributed without cost to those receiving them. Each person so receiving arms gave a receipt to the Territory, with two Sureties, agreeing to return the arms when called for. So far the Legislature has not asked for their return. A very large number of them have been taken by the Indians in battle and many are unserviceable in consequence of long use in the field.

I know of no other way that the arms could have been used to do so much good as in the manner described.

Very Respectfully
Your Obd't Servt
A.P.K. Safford,
Governor.

Tucson Nov. 6th 1876

His Excellency C. Morisot
Governor and Military Commander of the State of Sonora
Sir

Referring to your communication of Oct. 4th 1876 requesting me to communicate to you the nationality of Jose Bollestero for whom I issued a requisition for his surrender to the authorities of this Territory to be dealt with according to law, July 5th 1876. I have to say that said Bollestero is undoubtedly a Mexican by birth but whether he has acknowledged allegiance to any other government or not I am unable to say. He committed a most brutal and unprovoked murder of two men while asleep for the purpose of robbery and society and good government require that he should be punished.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
A P K Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson Arizona Nov. 9th 1876

Hon. C. Morisot
Governor and Military Commander of Sonora
Sir

Referring to your communication of Oct. 22nd 1876 relative to the proposition of peace made by some Apache Indians who lately lived on the Chiricahua Indian Reservation and who since the order for the removal of said Indians have been committing depredations in Arizona I have to say that I believe the primary object of said Indians in making peace with the people of Sonora is to obtain a safe place of retreat after committing depredations in this Territory, but it would seem if the terms you offer them are strictly enforced that it will prevent them from carrying out this desire. I rely with confidence upon your taking such action in case peace is made with them as will prevent their committing depredations in Arizona. I have been and will continue to lend my efforts towards your State in connection with these Indians

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
A P K Safford
Governor

Territory of Arizona
Executive Department
Tucson Arizona
Nov 17 1876

To the Chief of Ordnance
Washington
D.C.

Sir.

I am in receipt of your communication of Oct 23 1876 inclosing two blank bonds for me to sign. I have concluded to postpone further action in this matter until I am empowered by the Legislature to sign the bond and assume the obligation
The Legislature of this Territory will meet the first Monday of January next, when I shall at once bring the matter before it and hope soon after to procure the necessary legislation

Very Respectfully
A P K Safford
Governor

Proclamation
for
Special Election

To all whom it may Concern

Whereas it has been made known to me that there is a vacancy in the Council of the Legislative Assembly of Arizona Territory for the County of Yavapai in said Territory

Now therefore I A. P. K. Safford Governor of the Territory of Arizona in pursuance and by virtue of the authority in me vested do hereby order that a Special Election be held in said County of Yavapai to fill said vacancy and I do hereby appoint Monday the Eighteenth day of December next for the holding of said Special Election, said Election to be conducted and the votes counted and returned in the same manner as nearly as may be as at General Elections.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the Territory of Arizona at Prescott this twenty fifth day of November A. D. 1876

By the Governor

A. P. K. Safford

John P. Hoyt
Secretary of Arizona

L. S.

Territory of Arizona
Executive Office

A. P. K. Safford Governor of the Territory of Arizona.
To His Excellency G. Morisco Military Governor of the State of Sonora or any Judicial officer qualified to act in accordance with the laws of the State of Sonora.

The annexed warrant duly authenticated in accordance with the laws of the United States and the Territory of Arizona shows that by a warrant duly issued from the Justice Court of Levi Ruggles a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Pinal Territory of Arizona and bearing date December 6th A.D. 1876 Michael Rogers a citizen of the United States stands charged with the crime of grand larceny which is a crime against the laws of this Territory. The said Rogers has fled from justice and it is believed that he has taken refuge in the State of Sonora Therefore in pursuance of justice and by virtue of the treaty entered into between the Government of the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico and signed at the city of Mexico December 11th 1861 and ratified by the President of the United States April 14th 1862. I do hereby require that the said Michael Rogers be arrested and delivered to Juan Navarro who is the legally authorized Agent of this Territory to receive the said fugitive and convey him to this Territory here to be dealt according to law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed at Tucson this 6th day of December A.D. 1876

A. P. K. Safford

By the Governor
John P. Hoyt
Secretary of Arizona

L S

Territory of Arizona
Executive Office.

A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona. To His Excellency C. Marical Military Governor of the State of Sonora, or any Judicial Officer qualified to act in accordance with the laws of the State of Sonora.

The annexed warrant duly authenticated in accordance with the laws of the United States and the Territory of Arizona shows that by a warrant duly issued from the Justice Court of Levi Ruggles a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Pinal Territory of Arizona and bearing date December 6th A.D. 1876. Michael Rogers a citizen of the United States stands charged with the crime of grand larceny which is a crime against the laws of this Territory. The said Rogers has fled from justice and it is believed that he has taken refuge in the State of Sonora.

Therefore in pursuance of justice and by virtue of the treaty entered into between the Government of the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico and signed at the City of Mexico December 11th. 1861 and ratified by the President of of the United States April 11th. 1862. I do hereby require that the said Michael Rogers be arrested and delivered to Joseph Phu who is the legally authorized Agent of this Territory to receive the said fugitive and convey him to this Territory here to be dealt with according to law.

In testimony ~~of~~ which I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed at Tucson this 16th. day of December A. D. 1876.

By the Governor — A. P. K. Safford

John P. Hoyt.
Secretary of Arizona

L. S.

Territory of Arizona
Secretary's Office

On this 16th day of December A.D. 1876 I John P. Hoyt Secretary of Arizona proceeded to open and file in my office the "Election Returns" from the several Counties of the Territory preparatory to the comparison and estimation thereof, but it appearing from such returns that several of the Counties had sent in a second statement and all the Counties not having done so the examination and comparison of said returns was continued until Monday December 18th that the said Counties should have the full period of forty days after election in which to forward any returns that they might desire to

Monday December 18th A.D. 1876 I commenced the comparison and estimation of said returns but it appearing therefrom that there are on file two statements from Yavapai County which differ both in ~~form and~~ substance the one from the other and I the said Secretary not being satisfied as to which of said statements should be estimated made public announcement that I would be glad to hear argument from the parties interested as to which of said returns should be considered in my estimate, provided both interested parties could be represented, and for the purpose of allowing such argument to be made if desired and to enable me to investigate as to my duties in the premises I adjourned further proceedings upon said "Returns" until Tuesday December 19th 1876 at one o'clock in the afternoon.

On Tuesday December 19th A.D. 1876 one o'clock in the afternoon I resumed the consideration of said "Election Returns" and no person appearing before me to be heard in relation thereto I waited until two o'clock P.M. and there still being no desire manifested to make any argument I compared and estimated the votes cast for "Delegate in Congress" at the General Election held throughout the Territory on the 7th day of November 1876 as shown by the statements, from the records of the several Counties on file in my office as follows, viz:

For Delegate in Congress	Pima County	Pinal County	Yuma County	Mohave County	Maricopa County	Yavapai County	Total
H. S. Stevens	497	75	164	26	32	400	1194
W. H. Hardy	26	3	6	202	11	801	1049
G. H. Gray	206	205	29	57	251	259	1007
Total	729	283	199	285	294	1460	3250

(L.S.)

John P. Hoyt
Secretary of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Office of the Secretary

To A. P. K. Safford
Governor of Arizona Territory
Sir

I hereby certify that the following is a true statement of the votes cast for Delegate in Congress at the General Election held throughout the said Territory of Arizona on Tuesday the Seventh day of November A.D. 1876 as returned to me by the Recorders of the several Counties of said Territory and as compiled and estimated by me total whole number of votes cast Three Thousand two Hundred and fifty (3250) votes of which there were cast for H. S. Stevens Eleven Hundred and Ninety four (1194) votes for W. H. Hardy Ten Hundred and forty nine (1049) votes and for E. Hilbury Ten Hundred and Seven (1007) votes

I therefore further certify that of the votes so returned to me compiled and estimated by me H. S. Stevens received the highest number given for Delegate in Congress from said Territory of Arizona

Witness my hand and the seal of my office this Sixteenth day of December A.D. 1876

L. S.

John P. Hoyt
Secretary of Arizona

Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Governor

To all whom it may come, Greeting,

Whereas according to all the returns of the General Election held in the Territory of Arizona on Tuesday the Seventh day of November A.D. 1876 as received and filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Territory of Arizona, and compared and estimated by him according to law, it appears that Hiram S. Stevens had the greatest number of votes for Delegate to the Forty-Fifth Congress of the United States, term beginning March 4th A.D. 1877 - And whereas the Secretary of the Territory of Arizona has certified to the Governor that such is the fact
Now Therefore I A.P.K. Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona do hereby declare said Hiram S. Stevens to be the duly and legally elected Delegate to said Congress -
Witness my hand, and the seal of the Territory of Arizona done at Tucson this 19th day of December AD 1876

A.P.K. Safford
Governor of Arizona Territory

L. S.

... by the Governor
John P. Hoyt
Secretary of Arizona Territory

Warrant.—

Territory of Arizona,
Pima County } Before Charles H. Meyer
Justice of the Peace, Precinct No.

To any Sheriff, Constable, Marshal, or Policeman in this Territory, Greeting:

Complaint upon oath having been this day made before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the above County, by S. P. N. Safford, that the offence of Grand Larceny has been committed, and accusing David Celaar thereof.

You are therefore commanded by the Territory of Arizona forthwith to arrest the above named David Celaar and bring him before me forthwith, at my office in the town of Tucson A. T. or in case of my absence or inability to act, before the nearest and most accessible magistrate within this county.

Given under my hand this 8th. day of January 1877.

Charles H. Meyer
Justice of the Peace.

Territory of Arizona.
Executive Department.—

No.— The Governor of the Territory of Arizona, to His Excellency, the Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.—

Whereas, it appears by complaint duly authenticated, in accordance with the Laws of this Territory that David Celaar stands charged, with the crime of Grand Larceny committed in the County of Pima in said Territory, and it has been represented to me that he has fled from justice of this Territory, and may have taken refuge in the Territory of New Mexico.—

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, in such case made and provided, I do hereby require that the said David Celaar be apprehended and delivered to H. Smith, who is hereby authorized to receive and convey him to the Territory of Arizona, there to be dealt with according

to Law.—

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the Territory, at the village of Tucson this Eighth day of January in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven

(L.S.) By the Governor.— A. P. K. Safford.—
John P. Hoyt.—
Secretary of the Territory of Arizona

Territory of Arizona
Executive Office

The Governor of the Territory of Arizona to his Excellency the Governor of the State of California Greeting: Whereas it appears by complaint duly authenticated in accordance with the laws of this Territory a certified Copy of which is hereto annexed that John Henry Hunt stands charged with the Crime of "Assault with intent to Commit Murder" committed in the County of Yavapai in the said Territory and it having been represented to me that he has fled from justice and taken refuge in the State of California. Now therefore pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United States in such case made and provided I do hereby require that the said John Henry Hunt be apprehended and delivered to Ed. F. Bowers who is hereby appointed the agent of the said Territory and authorized to receive and convey the said John Henry Hunt to the Territory of Arizona there to be dealt with according to law. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the Territory. Done at Tucson this 27th day of March A.D. 1877

John P. Hoyt
Secretary of the Territory of Arizona and Acting Governor

By the Governor
John R. Farrell
Assistant Secretary of Arizona Territory

F.S.

THE CITIZEN.

SATURDAY, - - FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

ARIZONA INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Review by Gov. Safford—Reference to Department Commander's Inefficiency and other Features.

TUCSON, February 14, 1877.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—The continued depredation by Apache Indians in South-eastern Arizona, since last April; and the very extensive recent raid by them, which has resulted in the murder of at least eight men and the loss of a large amount of property, induced me to send a brief message to the late Legislative Assembly which caused that body to adopt prompt and, so far as in its power lay, efficient measures to place in my hands the means to restore peace and order, and to give protection to the suffering citizens of this Apache afflicted section of the Territory. And for the promptness and unanimity which characterized the action of the Legislature, the thanks of the people are due that body. To intelligently deal with this question and effectively cure the evil, it is necessary that a clear understanding be had of the situation, and to that end I propose to submit a few facts.

The Chiricahua or Cachise Indians were placed on the Chiricahua reservation in 1872, by Gen. Howard. They were given a large area of country and allowed to do as they pleased, except that they were prohibited from murdering or robbing in Arizona. The result was that a constant wail came up from Sonora, of their depredations committed in that State. Large amounts of property, such as horses, mules, arms, ammunition, money, and even women's clothing, were brought to the reservation and disposed of, while the savages spent most of their time on the reservation in drunkenness, often beating and killing their own women. This condition of affairs continued from 1872 to the 7th day of April, 1876, when they broke the peace in Arizona and killed Rogers and Spence at Sulphur Springs on the reservation, about twenty miles west of Bowie, and on the following day, April 8, they killed Lewis on the San Pedro, and took the horses belonging to the ranch. A company of soldiers followed these Indians and overtook them in a mountain south of Bowie. The Indians challenged the soldiers to combat, a few stray shots were fired; no one was hurt and the soldiers retired in good order to Camp Bowie leaving the Indians master of the situation. The Indians then followed the soldiers into the Post to obtain rations and enjoy a little rest, after this bloodless fight. Among them were the well known murderers of Rogers, Spence and Lewis, with their hands yet red with the blood of their victims. They all went to Camp Bowie, and with lordly stride "loafed" around the Post, drew their rations and made purchases with their ill-gotten gains. The reader will naturally enquire, were not these murderers promptly arrested? and if not, what caused this dereliction of duty? That I may not be charged with prejudice in this matter, I will allow the officer who was then and is now in command of Camp Bowie to explain for himself and in his own words. Capt. Curwin B. McLellan, in a letter to Agent Jeffords, dated Camp Bowie, May 23, 1876, says:

The first knowledge I had of their (the murderers') return, was conveyed to me officially by you. I never asked you whether you intended to take measures to have them arrested, nor did you refuse to take any action in the matter, but on the contrary reported to me that you were at all times ready to assist in making the arrest of the murderers.

Capt. McLellan was backed by two companies of cavalry, yet no attempt was made to arrest these murderers, nor was the least effort put forth to punish the Indians who had defied the soldiers and driven them to the Post.

About this time I was telegraphed from Washington for my advice as to what disposition should be made of these Indians, and I replied that they should be moved at once, either to the Hot Springs of New Mexico, or the San Carlos, as might be found best. Learning that the latter was chosen by the Indian Office, I hastened to Prescott to confer with the Department Commander, to secure, if possible, his cordial co-operation. I found he was not inclined to act unless so instructed by the Secretary of War. I then telegraphed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the situation, and asked him to obtain instruction from the Secretary of War, which he did, and shortly afterward War Department instructions were given the Department Commander to give full co-operation in the removal of the Indians; and about three weeks afterward he obeyed the instructions and came to Tucson and thence to Bowie. The removal of a part of the Indians was effected. A part of them refused to go, aggregating a little over 200 men, women and children, and when these left, they made a broad trail, taking with them horses and all their effects. They were followed a few miles by a company of soldiers and the White Mountain Indian scouts, when further pursuit was abandoned, and the whole scouting party returned to the Post. The Chief of the White Mountain scouts, Mr. Stanley, subsequently told me that when the scout abandoned the trail, they were close behind the Indians, and that by energetic pursuit they could not have escaped; that he so told the officer in command, and in return was politely informed by said officer, that when his advice was desired it would be asked. And this is the way these savages were allowed t escape, and they have since that time made sad havoc with life and property in this distressed section of country.

As soon as those Indians that consented to be removed were started from Camp Bowie, the Department Commander hastened to Tucson and on to Prescott. I had a short interview with him at this time in Tucson, and asked him to leave one company of his Indian scouts to go after these renegades. He replied that he had applied for the privilege of enlisting another Indian scout, especially for this work. It was evident that without the use of friendly Indians, it was useless to attempt to go after these renegades with any hope of success, and it was equally evident that months would pass by before the necessary orders could be obtained and a new company of scouts be enlisted and ready for action, but the Department Commander decided upon the line of action he first indicated, and, as was evident would be the case, the savages have ever since had it pretty much their own way.

Scouts have been sent out from time to time, incumbered with army wagons, but without Indian scouts to assist them; and however energetic the officers and soldiers may have been, they had not the means to accomplish anything. With no efficient opposition, the savages have steadily carried on their work of death. A number of men are missing and no trace has been found of them. Among them were two who went into Stein's Peak range, east of Bowie, prospecting. After having been gone several days the third partner reported the fact to Capt. McLellan at Camp Bowie, and asked for a few men to go and find the bodies and bury them. This request McLellan refused, and said if men would go into the mountains when they knew there were hostile Indians out, they must take the chances, and he had no men to send to look after them. I sent, last October, an affidavit of the surviving partner to the Department Commander giving these facts.

July 14, 1876, Geo. Todenworth and Jos. L. Cadotte were killed a few miles south of Camp Bowie. David Burroughs, who was with them, escaped. A few men were sent out from the Post to bury the dead, but no effort was made to punish the Indians.

About this time, the Department Commander adopted the strategy of trying to write the Indians out of existence, going upon the principle that the pen is more powerful than the sword, and information was promulgated from sources near his headquarters, that there were no hostile Indians out, and that these people were being killed or killing themselves, merely to get soldiers for speculation; when in fact the Department Commander has never been asked for more soldiers, but he has been entreated to send some Indian scouts. The pen in this instance did not have the desired effect, for on September 13, 1876, J. C. Johnson and Calvin Mowrey were murdered by the Indians on the San Pedro at the same place Lewis was killed in April preceding. Then the Department Commander became furious for information. Lieut. Henely had incurred his great displeasure, some time before, by reporting to him that there was a large number of the worst of the Chiricahua Indians still out committing depredations, and that active scouting should be carried on against them. For this piece of truthful information, poor Henely suffered the extreme displeasure of his superior officer, and will probably yet live and learn to say that a horse is sixteen hands high, whether he believes it or not, if his commanding officer says so. But the Department Commander must have reliable information. An untutored mind, not educated at West Point or not skilled in the subtle arts of war, would have naturally supposed the best way to obtain this reliable information, would have been to send a scout fully equipped, with orders to follow the perpetrators of these depredations, if necessary, to the Gulf of Mexico, and when found, punish them; but our Department Commander chose a more harmless way of doing this business, and ordered Major J. H. Lord, Quartermaster at this place, to go to the scene of disorder and take affidavits to prove who were responsible for this mischief which was constantly interfering with the balls and parties and private theatricals at headquarters. The Major, like a true soldier and man as he is, immediately at considerable risk of life, and without military escort, went over the places raided by the Apaches, and took ten affidavits, all showing the mischief to be the work of the Apaches, and from the best information found that there were about forty in the band. These affidavits were sent to the Department Commander and were pigeon-holed, and from sources near him we again heard, as a result, that all is lovely; no Indians of a hostile nature are out; and everything would be perfectly serene but for a few scoundrels who want more soldiers to speculate upon; and the balls and private theatricals at headquarters go on and rejoice in perfect peace and security. In the meantime the ranch of the McGary's, at Barbacomori, is attacked and all their loose stock is taken. But that did not amount to much; they were only poor ranchers and ought not to have lived in exposed places.

Then followed, December 1, 1876, the attack on Hughes' ranch at Crittenden, and the loss of over twenty head of horses. As will be seen, from April 1, to December 1, not the least check had been given to these Indians. During this time, I repeatedly wrote, telegraphed and twice went in person to see the Department Commander; and now I am told that I am meddling with something that does not concern me, because I have stated the facts and complain at such inefficiency. Upon the question of meddling, I will not waste words, but I am of the opinion and shall act upon it, that to make the strongest possible effort to protect the lives and property of the people, is my first duty.

After the attack on Hughes' ranch, Lieut. Rucker with some Indian scouts and cavalry, took the trail, followed the Indians, overtook them and killed a few; but he at once returned to the post and the Indians after being stirred up, were left to do as they pleased, from the San Pedro to Oro Blanco, and as a result, have killed at least eight men and taken a large amount of property, and are still masters of the situation. The Chiricahua band have undoubtedly been reinforced by Hot Springs Indians from New Mexico. It was evident to every one, except the Department Commander, that such would be the result of months and months of successful marauding by this band. If efficient measures are not taken to put them down, I shall expect to see them all break out.

I have been authorized by the Legislature to raise volunteers; and if I can get arms, I intend to enlist and place under command of an experienced officer, friendly Indians from the San Carlos. I know the people can ill afford to bear this expense, and I shall not expend a dollar that I do not consider necessary to protect the lives of our people. If I succeed in getting arms and placing a company in the field, I feel sure the best efforts will be put forth to succeed.

In closing this long letter, I desire to say that I do not wish to be understood as indulging in general criticism on the army. I believe the officers and soldiers of the Army in Arizona, are as brave and efficient as can be found anywhere; and I have reason to know that many of them feel keenly mortified at the inefficiency of military affairs in Southeastern Arizona, and had they been properly encouraged to deeds of activity, the result would have been different and many valuable lives would have been saved.

In this discussion, I do not expect to be supported by those who are making money out of the army. In my efforts heretofore to get rid of inefficient officers, this class of citizens have generally been against me, until I succeeded in ridding the Territory of incumbrances, and then they have generally been the first to claim the credit of having done it. In this instance, I do not care to get rid of any one. All I ask is protection for the lives and property of this people. I say without fear of contradiction, that there are ample soldiers and scouts in this Department to give protection to all parts of the Territory. I will say further, that I feel an equal interest in having every part of the Territory protected. The lives of the northern part, are equally dear to me with the lives of the people of the southern part, and no fair man can or will show that I have ever, in word or deed shown the least partiality for or against any part or section of this Territory. I have been treated with marked kindness by all the good people, and I take great pleasure in saying now as I am about to retire from office, that I entertain great affection for them in consideration of the kind support I have always received at their hands.

Very respectfully,
A. P. K. SAFFORD.

THE PEOPLE'S SIDE.

Governor Safford's Reply to General Kautz—Some Plain Facts and Interesting Reading.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, March 17, 1877.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—I should not consider that the lengthy letter written by General Kautz, and published in the Arizona Miner, March 9, needed any reply from me, were it not that a question of veracity is raised. For while he covers much space and shows that troops have been marched and countermarched, still the facts cannot be controverted that a few Indians have kept Southeastern Arizona in a ferment during eight months and that many lives have been lost and much property has been stolen, and that the department commander has accomplished nothing towards giving protection to life and property.

The first question of veracity raised by the General is that when I sent my message to the Legislature, I had in my possession a telegram from him in which he had ordered certain troops into the field. The telegram in question I did not receive until about two hours after I had sent my message to the Legislature. But even if it had been in my possession prior to that time, I cannot see how by any possibility I could be charged with misrepresentation. I have never stated that troops have not been ordered into the field; that has been done many times. But what I have stated and do state is that there has been no effective, energetic scouting; that the troops have been sent out and have followed well beaten roads and sought and obtained well known and comfortable camps; and when their rations have been exhausted they have returned to their respective posts. And this is what the General calls "Indian scouting;" and this is why I state in my message that if the same system of warfare is continued in the future, the whole army of the United States and all the Indian scouts in the employment of the Government would not subdue this little band of hostile Indians during the next twenty years. And the only error I made in this statement is that I should have put down one hundred years instead of twenty. To show a system of scouting which the General claims was exhausting his resources, I here give a correct report of one of his scouts, which may be taken as a fair sample of all the rest, as follows:

A detachment consisting of forty enlisted men, three officers, one guide, one packer, six mules, one ambulance drawn by four mules, under command of Major Whitside, left Camp Lowell April 13; followed wagon road and arrived at Crittenden 14th; remained in camp at Crittenden 15th and 16th; 17th marched by wagon road to San Rafael; 18th by wagon road to McGeary's ranch; 19th back same road to San Rafael; 20th returned towards Crittenden same road went out and camped at Mowry mine; 21st followed same wagon road to Crittenden; 22d remained in camp; 23d, followed wagon road to near Wallen; 24th camped in same place; 25th marched back same road to Crittenden; 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th remained in camp; May 1st started for Lowell, same wagon road went out and camped at Fish's ranch; 2d followed same road and made dry camp ten miles from Lowell; 3d reached Lowell.

The command followed the wagon road the whole time and was kept together constantly. No effort was made to scout on either side of the road to find Indian tracks or trails. Now this is what General Kautz calls thoroughly scouting the country, and is as energetic a scout as has been made in eight months in Southern Arizona, except the scout made by Lieutenants Rucker and Henely, and the latter was severely censured because, in trying to do something, he wore down his horses.

Major Tupper, the General says, was ordered to the place where Johnson and Mowrey were killed, "and could find nothing except their death to prove that Indians killed them; all other facts went to show that the murderers were not Indians." Now this Major Tupper, no doubt, performed his scouting in a manner highly satisfactory to the department commander; he followed the well-beaten road at the rate of six to ten miles per day, he took his cue undoubtedly from his superior officer, and declared there were no Indians in the country, while young Johnson, the son of one of the murdered men, told him that when he found his father the moccasin tracks were fresh and plenty, and if he would go with him a short distance he would show him the Indian trail. To this request Major Tupper replied that he would not go, and that they were all liars. In addition to this, his detachment of soldiers appropriated a large part of the vegetables belonging to the place, for which the rightful owner received no pay. This is the story as told to me by young Johnson and I believe it is true. And this is the protection the poor settlers have received from those who are paid to defend them. At the time Major Tupper made this "thorough scout," General F. T. Sherman, who was during the war I believe a member of General Sheridan's staff, and who built the the celebrated Sherman house at Chicago, was on the San Pedro looking for lands for a Chicago colony, and in THE CITIZEN of November 11, appears a letter written by him in which he gives his view of the thorough scouting General Kautz was doing, as follows.

It is simply a farce, the manner in which a company of cavalry hunt Indians. Leaving their headquarters from two weeks to a month after the depredations have been committed, they march in column with an ambulance and two six mule teams to haul rations and comforts for the officers, over the most conspicuous part of the country, where their movements can be observed for a distance anywhere from ten to twenty miles. No attempt is made to cover them from the hostiles. Arrived at some convenient place within fifteen or twenty miles of where the Indians are supposed to be, the officer in command goes into camp, pitches his tents, displays his ambulance and army wagons to best advantage for warning the enemy of his close proximity, and then solemnly moves out in the broad sunlight of day, with two-thirds of his men and proceeds to hunt for Lo by passing over the highest ridges to the neighboring hills, striking terror into the heart of the wily foe, who sits on a convenient crag of rock watching the approach of the daring invader. Twenty-four hours, sometimes forty-eight, under some daring and enduring commander, do these sons of Mars hunt for the wards of the nation. Then with the same show of military discipline, they march back again to their camp, to report no Indians found or signs of them, or that the depredations were pepetrated by supposititious white men. Is it any wonder after such futile military protection, immigrants already here are deterred from settling in your valleys, and those intending to come are discouraged from the attempt?"

The above was written after carefully witnessing in person some of General Kautz thorough scouting. The gentleman was a stranger in the country, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the capital question biased his judgment, and as he desired to bring a colony here it is not supposable that he desired to protract the war for speculative purposes. All this kind of scouting pleased the department commander, especially if the officer in command reported that there were no Indians. But when Lieutenant Henely came in and reported that he had seen numerous Indian trails, with his horses well worn down with fatigue and hard marching, General Kautz says, "the result was very unsatisfactory to the commanding officer at Bowie, who reported severely on the broken down condition of Lieutenant Henely's command when it reached the Post." Of course it was; he had displeased the commander of the post and the department commander particularly; he had left the beaten roads and tried no doubt to do a soldier's duty, and, in doing so, he had discovered Indian trails and established the fact that the ambulance brigades, backed and supported by General Kautz, had idled away their time, and that General Kautz and his indolent officers did not care how much the poor frontiersman suffered if their time could be spent in ease and luxury.

General Kautz lays great stress upon the fact that reports which I sent him of Indian depredations were in some instances overstated. I have in every instance reported to him of the depredations committed just as I have received them, and in every instance from sources I deemed to be reliable. These reports were generally sent to me while hostilities were going on and of course the exact result could not be given. As for instance in the recent attack on the Sonoita, Mr. Thomas Hughes wrote me while the Indians were yet at their bloody work, that at least ten had been murdered in that valley. The Indians killed two at the white house ranch and went in the direction of eight men who were burning mescal near by; as none of them came into the settlement, and as they were unarmed, it was reasonable to suppose they had been murdered. But it subsequently transpired that they saw the Indians in time and ran toward Santa Cruz, which place they reached in safety. But the General raises another question of veracity, and says that if I know of eight men killed in the last raid, I know more than he does; that the latest information he was able to obtain as to the amount of damage perpetrated by the Indians in the early part of February last, is as follows: "Two Mexicans killed and one wounded, in the Sonoita valley, and three killed and one wounded near the Yellow Jacket mine. Eighty-five head of horses, mules and cattle composes the loss of stock." To show that in this instance I do know more than the department commander, and that his latest information is not as reliable as my statement, I will say that instead of there being eight, as I previously reported, there were nine men killed, as follows: Jose Maria Ruido, killed near San Rafael; Pablo Yenso and Eugenio Martinez, killed near Tubac; Emilio Pino, Jose Bracamonte, Concepcion Armenta, Jose Maria Chavez, killed near Sopori; Jose Bulado and Victor Sanches, killed on the Sonoita.

General Kautz attempts to convey the impression that I am in favor of protracting the war, which has occasioned my zeal in the many futile attempts I have made to get him to do something to put a stop to the shedding of blood. No one knows better than he, how unjust and maliciously false such a staten ent is. If I had desired to protract the war, his imbecile administration of affairs would have been just what I should have most desired. This charge of the General's has been made by every inefficient army officer and corrupt Indian agent since our Indian difficulties commenced. The time was when they used this argument at the East, against the poor frontiersman, with telling effect; but it has been several years since imbeciles and corrupt men could cover their own bad conduct by telling the eastern people that the miners, stock-raisers, farmers, teamsters and travelers desired to sacrifice their lives, abandon their homes and loose their property for the luxury of protracting an Indian war, and had not General Kautz been rusticating in a fossilized state during the past few years, he would not have attempted to revamp and put into life a threadbare falsehood, that never had the least foundation in fact.

General Kautz slips over the charge I made,—that the murderers of Spence, Rogers and Lewis, and the balance of the tribe who had defied and shot at the soldiers, came into Camp Bowie, and no effort was made to arrest or punish any of them,—by trying to throw the blame on the agent; and as I am no defender of the latter, and was among the first to ask for his removal, I will simply again repeat the testimony in the case, as given by McLellan,—then and now in command of Camp Bowie. Over his own signature, McLellan wrote to Agent Jeffords, under date of May 28, 1876, as follows: "The first knowledge I had of their (the murderers) return was conveyed to me officially by you. I never asked you whether you intended to take measures to have them arrested nor did you refuse to take any action in the matter, but on the contrary reported to me that you were at all times ready to assist in making the arrest of the murderers." This is the testimony of Captain McLellan. The murderers were well known; one of them rode into the Post a large fine American horse, that every one knew belonged to the murdered man Lewis. And this is a fair sample of the energy our paid defenders have displayed in protecting the people and punishing our foes. And the reason why General Kautz is angry is because after forbearance ceased to be a virtue, I have made these ugly facts public.

The General gives currency to the newspaper report that the bill to raise volunteers for the Territory and appropriating $10,000 to pay for the same, "was put through to secure some of the funds of the Territorial Treasury to Tucson pockets before the Capital removal." As General Kautz sees stealing in every thing, I will state for his benefit that there is not a dollar in the Territorial Treasury; that myself and others have been obliged in order to send this scout into the field, to advance money without interest and wait until the money does come into the Treasury. And if he would like to take stock in the steal, I will pay him two per cent per month for what I have advanced, as I have been compelled to borrow the money at that rate of interest, and for which I receive nothing.

General Kautz says the alleged outbreak (of the Chiricahua Indians) answered its purpose, and fifty thousand dollars additional appropriation was hurried through Congress, and to put this job through I hurried to Prescott to get him to put it through. There is neither the semblance nor color of truth in this assertion. I had no part or lot in putting this appropriation through, and the idea of getting him to put it through never entered my head; if I had had any interest in its passage, I should have as soon applied to a Papago Papoose to assist me as to the General, with any hope that he could do me any good. The fact is, the appropriation for purchasing food for the Indians was exhausted, and the Indians had either to starve, steal or be fed; and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs asked Congress to provide for this emergency, with the proviso that such portion as was found necessary be used to move the Chiricahua Indians, and but about a twentieth part of the money was used for the latter purpose. This is the plain truth about a job for which the General seeks to cast odium upon me, as the records will show. I went to Prescott, as I have stated, to endeavor to get up a co-operation that would settle our Indian troubles and give security to the country. Instead of dealing with live issues, I found the General full of complaints against the Indian department.

I told him that I had not come to talk of the past; that I had disapproved of the manner in which the Chiricahua Indians were first brought upon the reservation by General Howard; that I disapproved of the management of the Indians by Agent Jeffords, that I looked upon the murders and robberies by these Indians in Sonora, as a disgrace to the nation, and that now they had broken out and killed three men in Arizona, I thought the time had arrived to break up the reservation and put a stop to this disgraceful conduct. And to do this effectively, all branches of the government should unite and heartily co-operate. To this General Kautz replied that he had been led to believe that Jeffords was a very fair Agent, and that he would do nothing towards correcting this great wrong unless ordered by the Secretary of War. I am free to confess that it was hard for me to repress my indignation, and I felt then it was about as hopeless a task for me to undertake to get General Kautz to do anything as to vivify and make serviceable the Cardiff Giant. But I telegraphed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and asked him to get the Secretary of War to instruct General Kautz to act; which resulted in the latter getting his instructions. He has told of the pomp and paraphernalia of war with which he moved on the enemy, and it is unnecessary for me to repeat it. A portion of the Chiricahuas consented to go; a portion went the other way. He says he instructed Colonel Compton, with the White Mountain Indians, to follow the trail of the absconding Indians, and to my charge that the Colonel followed a few miles and abandoned a plain trail at a time when the chief of scouts told him he could not help but overtake the Indians in a few hours, the General says he did not know how unsatisfactorily Colonel Compton had performed that duty until after he had returned to Prescott. Now General Kautz told me, and half a dozen others, the identical facts referred to, upon his arrival in Tucson, on his way from Bowie to Prescott, and he knew very well then that Colonel Compton had abandoned that trail, and returned to the post; and he knew equally well that when the Colonel abandoned the trail, he did not carry it in with him; and it would have been an easy matter, if General Kautz had desired to catch those Indians, to have sent Compton's scout back, with the instructions to follow the trail and punish the Indians; and if his officer disobeyed, court-martial him. Had the General done this little simple act; with ample force to back him, there would not have been a single murder perpetrated by Indians in southeastern Arizona since that time. And because I complain of this culpable negligence, the General says I want to protract the war. I begged him when in Tucson to leave one company of his Indian scouts to go after these Indians; I told him plainly then what would be the result unless they were pursued by those friendly Indians. But he turned a deaf ear to my entreaties, and the company of scouts which were sent by him to Camp Apache, remained there in idleness up to the time they were recently moved to southeastern Arizona. And I will here state that any charge or insinuation that I have ever favored or desired troops moved into southern Arizona, for speculative or for any other purpose, is without the shadow of foundation in fact. I never have asked for anything but Indian scouts, and have stated over and over again that troops without the assistance of Indian scouts were of no benefit in subduing hostile Indians.

General Kautz says, "I don't think that the removal of the Chiricahua Indians has been satisfactory to some, for the reason that the agent had over nine hundred Indians to feed before the removal, whereas the number is now reduced to three hundred and twenty, and somebody's trade is proportionately reduced." If this fling hits any one, General Kautz must be the man, for he told me he thought Jeffords a fair agent. He says he thinks the removal was injudicious and he would not act in the matter until I procured instructions from the Secretary of War, which compelled him to act; while I opposed and exposed the malconduct of the agent and finally secured his removal. I find, so far as Indian agents are concerned, that the difference between General Kautz and myself is this: A bad Indian agent seems to be satisfactory to him, while a good and successful agent receives his bitterest condemnation and wrath; I have lived long enough to learn that the good or bad are not confined to any section or class of men; I have almost constantly, since I have been Governor of this Territory, been obliged to make war on bad Indian agents, but when I find an upright and honest one, I have sustained and will sustain him. The most corrupt administration of Indian affairs we have ever had in the Territory was under military rule, when the old Camp Grant agency was controlled by Lieutenant Whitman, and the San Carlos by Major Wm. H. Brown. Under the former, peculation and speculation ran riot, and the Indians from the reservation ravaged the country, killed men and women, and returned to the reserve for rest and security. And because I opposed this policy, Whitman said, as Kautz says now, that I wanted to protract the war; and the accusation was as malicious and false then, as it is now. Under the administration of Brown, the prices paid, and the expenses incurred were so extravagant, that I believe a large number of the accounts have not yet been and probably never will be paid. But Brown did not loose any money, for he lived most extravagantly and in the course of two years carried away with him about $30,000, on a captain's pay. I have sustained and do sustain Agent Clum, for the reason that he has successfully controlled over four thousand of the worst Indians in Arizona. I have been frequently amongst those Indians, and have freely conversed with them. I find them generally contented and happy, and they have great confidence in and affection for their agent. I find that many of them have commenced farming, and large savings have been made from their rations, which have been turned into live stock, now owned and highly prized by members of the several bands. I find that over two hundred able-bodied Indians from this reservation are now bearing arms in defense of the white people of this Territory. I find that a police of Indians on the reserve maintain peace and most excellent order, without the assistance of a soldier. I find that the friendly Indians of the San Carlos are of ten fold more assistance to General Kautz and his troops than his assistance is or ever has been to agent Clum. I find that Agent Clum bears the universal reputation, with every man who has ever dealt with him or is familiar with his management of the reservation, of being an honest man. In less than a week after I called for volunteers from his reservation, he brought them here in person; a strange contrast between his movements and the department commander's. I could only accept forty-five, but one hundred clamored to go and fight for us. And there is another very striking contrast between his action and the department commander's:—General Kautz mentions ironically my zeal in sending for Piansiny, (one of the murderers,) after he was made a prisoner, and states that he escaped from two deputy sheriffs who had him in charge, and says: "In the recapture of this Indian I confess I took but little interest and the request for scouts to hunt him was easily evaded by the fact that they were well on their way to the station." The facts of this case are as follows: I received a letter from Agent Clum, stating that he held Piansiny a prisoner, ready to turn over to the civil authorities, and upon this information I acted promptly and sent two deputy sheriffs for him. Unfortunately he escaped, and now comes the contrast; Agent Clum learned of his escape when he arrived at the San Pedro, and after having ridden on a buckboard all night without a moments delay he hired a horse and rode with all haste a distance of thirty-five miles to the Point of Mountain, on horseback, and at once put Indians on Piansiny's trail; but for want of any support, as the department commander admits, he escaped, and thus was turned loose to prey upon the settlers one of the worst savages in the Territory, and the department commander very flippantly tells us how easily and successfully he evaded assisting his recapture. And therefore, according to his own confession he has indirectly aided this savage to carry on his work of death.

The foregoing are a few of the reasons why I have supported Agent Clum, and the same reasons have been, undoubtedly, equally potent to cause General Kautz to oppose him with relentless hostility. He seems disposed to go to any extremity to bring the Indian department into disrepute. I have noticed this disposition in him ever since my first acquaintance. At first I was at a loss to determine the cause, but from his recent letter I think I have discovered the secret. He imagines he sees stealing and peculation in everything connected with the Indian business, and as I have never known an honest man who believes every one else dishonest, I cannot imagine other cause than that he too sighs for a share in the imaginary flesh pots. Else why should he bend every exertion to bring an honest, successful agent into disrepute, and why should he be the last to desire the removal of a bad and corrupt agent? Surely a soldier should not covet the tame vocation of teaching Indians the arts of husbandry, a vocation they know nothing about. And from my experience I cannot believe the love of the poor Indian is the sole motive prompting the desire to have the Indians transferred to the War department. While I have many valued friends belonging to the army and believe that officers of the army average as upright as those of other vocations, (and no more so,) yet I cannot banish from my mind times when I have seen hundreds of horses and mules wasting away for want of food while the full government ration was given to them on paper. It is a matter of perfect indifference to me, to which department the control of the Indians is assigned. I will sustain all those who honestly and faithfully do their duty whether they belong to the army or the Indian department.

The General says that I have overstated the number of renegades from the Chiricahua reservation. I have reported the number at about 200, of which probably thirty-five are able-bodied men. If I have overstated the number then the case is so much the worse for him, for the less the number of Indians, the greater the shame that with two regiments of soldiers and two companies of Indian scouts he should allow so insignificant a number to raid at will over a large portion of Arizona. I arrived at the numbers by three of the renegade chiefs going to Sonora under the lead of a white man named Streeter, to make peace in that state. General Mariscal reported to me that Streeter stated the number of the band to be 208, and this statement I believe to be correct.

General Kautz says that I know that all these Indians are reservation Indians having at one time or other been on a reservation. It is highly probable that at some time all of these Indians have been on a reservation, but when Indians leave a reservation and go to war, they are no longer reservation Indians, and General Kautz is placed here to go after and punish such Indians, which he has failed to do. And I will say further, as I have stated on a former occasion, that I have no doubt that in the recent raid the Chiricahua band were reinforced by Indians from the Warm Springs reservation, and I believe said reservation has been made a harbor for bad Indians for some time past; and I further believe that the agent in charge of said reservation is entirely unfit to control it, and should at once be removed. But while I say this it does not in the least relieve the department commander from the responsibility for the loss of life and property in the Territory during the past eight months, for he had an abundance of soldiers and Indians scouts, and could have easily followed the depredators, and if they went to the Warm Springs he could have fastened the guilt upon them. But instead of this no effort has been made to follow them, and when the people in their misery, have cried out for help, they have been insulted, and charged with lying and only wanting more troops to make money out of; and when I have appealed for protection for the people, I have been charged with a desire to protract our Indian difficulties. Should I feel compelled, before retiring from office, to ask for the removal of the Warm Springs Indian agent, (in New Mexico,) it remains to be seen whether or not General Kautz will join me or will be as loth to have him removed as he was Jeffords.

General Kautz says that, "he (the Governor) seems to be entirely unconscious that it is the brave and efficient officers that he is scoring," and that if I chose I could throw the entire blame if there is any on them. Now if General Kautz desires to plead the baby act and acknowledge that there is no head to military affairs in this Territory, then I will accept the apology and no longer hold him responsible for the mal-administration of military affairs.

The General has undertaken to appeal to sectional prejudices with a view no doubt of securing some friends and supporters in one section of the country, and in this he has been as unfortunate as in the balance of his letter. In the first place I will state that no man is fit to be Governor or department commander who endeavors to array one section in hostility to the other. It is true there has been, and undoubtedly is still, some local feeling growing out of the location of the capital. In this contest I have taken no part. When the bill came to me for the removal of the capital, I signed it as I had always agreed to obey the will of the people as expressed through the Legislature upon this subject.

So far as the removal of the headquarters is concerned, I believe it to have originated in the fertile mind of the general, for I have never heard it mentioned elsewhere, and it is clearly an invention to stimulate sectional feeling and thereby cover his own short comings. Such specious pleading has no effect upon the good people of the North who have suffered in times gone by, as the people of the South are now suffering. The people of Arizona may dispute and get angry over local matters, but when the lives and property of any section are endangered they forget these local differences and unite as one man against the common enemy, and such is the action and feeling of the decent people throughout the Territory at this time.

I should have been glad to have been spared this contest. I hoped months ago that I could tide over the brief remaining period I am to serve as Governor, and leave as a legacy this

unpleasant duty to another. But I could not stand idly by and hear the wail and lamentation of widows and orphans any longer. I could not see a fair section of the Territory run over by savages, homes made desolate, property captured and destroyed, without raising my voice for those helpless people. If I had been educated at government expense, as was General Kautz, and had been supported through life in ease and luxury by the same generous government, perhaps I should have had less sympathy, and might have turned a deaf ear to the sorrows and woes of these people. But, perhaps unfortunately for me, I know these people, and I have learned to sympathize with them in their misfortunes, and appreciate that in their cabin homes they love their wives and little ones as dearly as General Kautz does his, and I feel that they are deserving of the reasonable protection that a bountiful government pays to secure for them. And if in their defense I bring upon my own head abuse and calumny, I shall be amply compensated if the agitation of this subject leads, as I hope it may, to giving them peace and security for life and property. A. P. K. SAFFORD.

~~Prescott~~ Tucson
May 15th

On this day the Governor offered a reward of Five Hundred (500) Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any one or all of the persons engaged in robbing the Stage near Wickenberg on the 12th inst